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CARTER WARNS SENATE REJECTION OF SALT WILL HARM U.S. PRESTIGE

LD151630Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter spoke in Atlanta, Gerogia, on the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. He said he hopes that this agreement will be concluded in the near future and submitted to the Senate for examination as a treaty. As is known, this means that a two-thirds majority of votes will be necessary to ratify the treaty. Carter warned that the Senate's rejection of the treaty would undermine the prestige of the United States.

WARNKE: FAILURE TO RATIFY WOULD BE 'DISASTER'

LD121402Y Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 12, TASS--Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, came out for a successful completion of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (S.A.L.T.) and for the conclusion of a new S.A.L.T. agreement which would signify an important stage in curbing arms race.

At a meeting with journalists here, he stated that it is impossible to imagine that the remaining questions will not be solved and will block a ratification of the agreement by the U.S. Senate. Paul Warnke emphasized that the Soviet side did not put forward any new, tough demands, which according to a version by U.S. newspapers, allegedly prevented the S.A.L.T. negotiators from finalizing the elaboration of the agreement. He pointed out that not a single question which was not thoroughly discussed previously was raised again. Neither did the Soviet representatives revive any problems which had already been considered and decided upon.

Touching upon the stand of the opponents of a new S.A.L.T. agreement, the former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency stressed that the U.S. senators' refusal to ratify it would be a disaster He said such actions may be viewed by the Soviet Union as the United States' striving for an all-out competition in the field of strategic and, possibly, conventional armaments.

HEADS OF U.S., USSR SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD151556Y Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, January 15, TASS--A meeting was held here today of the heads of the USSR and U.S. delegations at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

SECRETARY FADEYEV REVIEWS CEMA'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LD150941Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by N. Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA: "The Community's Invaluable Experience"]

[Text] CEMA--The first international economic organization of socialist states--is marking its 30th anniversary. At present 10 socialist countries, located in the European, Asian and American continents, belong to CEMA. A noteworthy event last year was Vietnam's entry into CEMA. This is the logical conclusion of the close all-round relations which have become established between Vietnam and the CEMA countries, and indicates the further consolidation and strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity and might.

CEMA is marking its jubilee in an atmosphere of stable economic development, flourishing science and technology and improving living standards among the peoples of CEMA countries. High economic growth rates, rapid scientific and technical progress, the steady development of the people's prosperity and culture, the gradual rapprochement and equalization of economic development levels--all these are characteristic features of our community, which has now become the world's most dynamic economic force.

Thus the national income produced by CEMA countries increased more than 7.5 times in 1978 as compared with 1950, industrial output increased nearly 12 times and gross agricultural production more than 2.5 times. The total volume of capital investments in the economy increased tenfold, as a result of which the total fixed production capital in the national economy increased approximately tenfold, exports increased 18 times and imports more than 19 times. The prosperity of the population increased considerably. During those years more than 70 million apartments were constructed. This means that approximately two-thirds of the population of CEMA countries moved in to new apartments or improved their housing conditions.

One decisive factor in these outstanding successes is the establishment of close economic, scientific and technical cooperation between CEMA countries, which is implemented in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism and on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in a country's internal affairs, complete equality and voluntariness, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. V.I. Lenin's prediction is confirmed: That socialism "creates new, higher forms of human intercourse whereby the legitimate demands and progressive desires of the working masses of EVERY nationality will for the first time be satisfied in international unity...."

The communist and workers parties of the socialist community countries are the inspiring and guiding force of all CEMA activity. It is these parties which have elaborated the strategy and tactics for the fraternal countries' cooperation at all stages of socialist building in CEMA countries.

In 1969 at the 23d special session the CEMA countries' communist and workers party leaders and heads of government defined the main tasks and basic directions for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of CEMA member-countries in relation to the concrete historical conditions of the present stage of building socialism and communism; when the material and technical base of communism is being created in the Soviet Union while in most of the fraternal countries the developed socialist society is being built and trends toward the rapprochement of their economies are constantly strengthening. In accordance with these principled decisions, in 1971 the 25th CEMA session unanimously adopted the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration--a document of great political significance.

The implementation of the comprehensive program makes it possible for CEMA countries to make fuller use of the advantages of the socialist economic system and the international socialist division of labor in the interests of strengthening economic and defense might and improving the people's prosperity. Cooperation on the basis of the comprehensive program is increasingly strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the position of socialism in the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world. At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "The implementation of the comprehensive program has already considerably deepened our economic interaction and has made our economies more mutually complementary--to the considerable advantage of all concerned."

The main method of organizing cooperation among the CEMA countries and of developing and deepening the international socialist division of labor, is cooperation in the sphere of planning activity, particularly in the coordination of national economic plans. An important new step in deepening and improving this method was the elaboration by the collective efforts of CEMA countries and organs of the coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures for CEMA countries for 1976-1980, in close conjunction with the comprehensive program. The measures included in this plan determine to a significant extent the basis for deepening economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the countries not just for 5 years, but in the longer term. The scale of the plan can be assessed if only by the fact that it embraces 28 major projects at an estimated cost of more than R9 billion.

This plan incorporates such important economic projects as the installation of the huge Soyuz main gas pipeline stretching 2,750 km from the Orenburg region to the USSR's western border to supply more than 15 billion cubic meters of gas a year to European CEMA countries, which is largely completed, and in the first quarter of 1979 the first gas will pass along this pipeline; the construction of a power transmission line with a tension of 750 kilovolts from Vinnitsa (USSR) to Albertirsa (Hungary), a distance of more than 800 km--this was commissioned in late 1978; the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant with a production capacity of 500,000 tons of high quality pulp per year; the erection of the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining-enriching combine, with a production capacity of 500,000 tons per year; the creation of new capacities for the production of nickel and cobalt products at a rate of 30,000 tons per year in Cuba, and a number of other projects being erected by joint efforts.

The plan devotes great attention to joint efforts to elaborate scientific and technical problems of special significance for the countries' economic development and cooperation in the forthcoming period, particularly problems in the sphere of fuel, energy and raw materials. Expenditure on the elaboration of these problems will total approximately $600 million. The coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures also includes measures for production specialization and production sharing on a multilateral basis, which require considerable capital investments by interested countries.

At present in the sphere of machinebuilding alone 78 multilateral agreements have been signed on specialization and production sharing, including the production of more than 8,000 types of machinebuilding output. Specialization and production sharing now include the production of energy equipment, electronic goods, sea-going and river vessels, trucks with a high carrying capacity, special metal-cutting machine tools and forge and press equipment, tractor and agricultural machinebuilding products, diesel locomotives, machines and equipment for construction and the construction materials industry, and much more. One important result of cooperation is the creation of the unified computer system and the organization of computer production in CEMA countries on the basis of specialization and production sharing.

An important role is played in the successful implementation of the comprehensive program, as has already been noted, by scientific and technical cooperation. More than 3,000 scientific research, planning and design organizations and higher educational establishments take part in this, including about 200 scientific institutes of the national academies of sciences. In 1971-1977 scientists from CEMA countries completed more than 14,000 joint theoretical and applied projects. In particular, more than 1,600 new designs for vehicles, machinery and instruments were elaborated, more than 1,200 technological processes were perfected and more than 1,300 types of new materials, products and preparations were created.

Cooperation is being implemented successfully by CEMA countries in the foremost field of science and technology--cosmonautics. In accordance with the Intercosmos program, flights by international crews have begun. Joint space research is aimed at resolving major scientific and technical tasks which are of great economic significance not only for the people of CEMA countries but for all mankind.

A furtherstep in the development of cooperation is the elaboration of long-term targeted cooperation programs by CEMA countries. Their purpose is to meet by joint efforts the CEMA countries' rapidly growing requirements for energy, fuel and basic raw materials, to increase the standard of machine building, to satisfy demand for foodstuffs and industrial goods more fully and to accelerate the development of transport. The first three long-term targeted cooperation programs were adopted in June 1978 at the 32d council session. As the statement by the heads of the CEMA countries' delegations at the council session noted, long-term targeted cooperation programs define a coordinated strategy for cooperation among CEMA countries in the long term in appropriate spheres of physical production, and constitute the concretization and development of the comprehensive program.

The implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs will help to accelerate socialist and communist building, to further improve the population's living standard, to promote the rapprochment and equalization of the fraternal countries' economic development levels, to insure broad participation by industrially less-developed countries in measures concerned with specialization and production sharing, to assimilate the leading achievements of science and technology, to increase exports of finished goods on this basis and, in particular, to accelerate the development and increase the efficiency of the Cuban and Mongolian economies. The long-term targeted cooperation programs and agreements concluded on this basis will be a determining feature in the coordination of national economic plans for 1981-1985 and in the compilation of the coordinated plan of multilaterial integration measures for that period.

It is important to note that CEMA is not a closed orgnization. From the first the CEMA countries did not aim to shut themselves off from the rest of the world and create their own autarkic economy. The CEMA Charter and the comprehensive program clearly confirm their readiness to develop economic ties with all countries irrespective of their social and state system, on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and observance of sovereignty.

Cooperation with Yugoslavia within the CEMA framework is developing successfully on the basis of an agreement concluded in 1964 between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government. Yugoslavia participates actively in the work of nearly all CEMA organs on questions of mutual interest. CEMA has also concluded cooperation agreements with Finland, Iraq and Mexico. The socialist community countries' successes and their experience of cooperation are drawing more and more attention to CEMA's activity among many states, particularly developing states.

At present CEMA maintains relations in various forms with more than 60 international organizations. CEMA's high prestige is indicated by its being granted observer status at the UN General Assembly.

All CEMA's activity is in complete accordance with the lofty principles of the United Nations and promotes the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Its activity promotes the all-round development of international economic ties among all countries, the implementation of the aims reflected in the declaration on establishing a new international economic order adopted by the United Nations, and the attainment of social progress and lasting peace on our planet.

The unique experience of cooperation among CEMA countries on the basis of high Marxist-Leninist principles which has been accumulated over 30 years is a shining example of international relations of the new type--the most democratic and just relations which have arisen among the large group of socialist countries.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S SUCCESSES DURING 1978

LD1111639Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Valentin Sharov commentary: "United as One"]

[Text] The congratulations and greetings addressed to their peoples by the socialist community countries' highest party and state organs resounded in different languages on New Year's Eve. They are marked by an objective, realistic evaluation of accomplishments, by their bold formulation of urgent questions regarding further development and by concern for the constant strengthening of our unity and cohesion.

Last year cooperation among the socialist states deepened in all areas. Cooperation continued to strengthen, above all, among the Marxist-Leninist parties. The Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA served as a reliable instrument for improving relations within the community framework. Last year provided new evidence of the fraternal countries' determination to make the relaxation of tension an irreversible process, to halt the arms race and to secure disarmament. The policy of improving the international situation also determines the content of their foreign policy for 1979.

Among last year's important results should be included the successes in developing socialist economic integration. The adopted long-term targeted programs for cooperation in various spheres of material life open up a new stage of economic cooperation. It is precisely along the paths of economic integration that the CEMA countries, which now account for more than half of the increase in world industrial production, see the solution to complex national economic problems.

Our peoples' brotherhood is founded on unshakable loyalty to the lofty principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism. They are increasingly embodied in concrete reality. A splendid initiative was born at the very end of 1978--labor competition in honor of CEMA's 30th anniversary. The initiative of the Volga motor vehicle plant's collective has been warmly supported in the community countries.

Plans and budgets for 1979 have recently been adopted in a number of socialist states. They outline stable economic growth, a further rise in production efficiency and output quality, improvement of the management mechanism and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

There is no doubt that the plans for the coming year will be fulfilled. Real socialism's might will increase still further and its influence on the course of international events will become still more profound and strong.

CEMA ENABLES SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TO SOLVE FUEL PROBLEMS

LD151108Y Moscow in French to Europe 2100 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Mikhail Melkonyan commentary: "The Problem of Raw Materials and Fuel in the CEMA Countries and the Ravings of Western Propaganda"]

[Text] The famous British Admiral Nelson is said to have raised a telescope to his blind eye when he did not want to see anything. The bourgeois press has found a much simpler solution: When covering an event which takes place in the socialist countries it only sees what it wants to see. This is how it is done:

Not long ago LE MONDE decided to show how the problem of raw materials and fuel (?has arisen) in the CEMA countries. The newspaper claims that the changes which have occurred in the energy field since 1973 could not fail to have some effect on the situation in various countries of the COMECON, as the paper calls CEMA. Soviet oil has become more expensive and every year its price comes closer to the world price, it alleges.

Mikhail Melkonyan writes: Let us recall that there have been many increases in the price of oil on the world market, at the end of 1973 a ton was costing [words indistinct] more than in 1969. The Soviet Union nonetheless continued to export this product to the CEMA countries at 1969 prices. This was at a time when the new prices were already in force in the rest of the world. [Word indistinct] also in order to find a form of compromise between the interests of exporters and importers [words indistinct] the CEMA countries agreed to increase prices, including oil prices, every year not to [words indistinct] those of the current time but to an average figure for the past 5 years. It was the only way to prevent the importers from suffering heavy losses and at the same time protect exporters, particularly the Soviet Union. This is because oil resources are limited in the European part of the Soviet Union and because, since the beginning of the seventies, it has been mainly the eastern regions of the country which (?supplied) [word indistinct] raw material. In the east the extraction and transport of [word indistinct] cost much more.

To insure the current level of supplies to the CEMA countries we had to invest some R7.5 billion in the respective branches which, of course, increased the cost of the exported products. However, the price at which the Soviet Union was selling oil to its CEMA partners was considerably lower than the world prices. Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak told RUDE PRAVO: The prices of raw materials and fuel imported from the USSR are half those of the world markets. Add to that, the commentator says, the fact that the transport of oil from the USSR does not cost anything at the moment; the expenses incurred by the construction of the Druzhba pipeline having already been recovered.

Therefore, Soviet oil is in fact three times cheaper for our partners than if they bought from other countries, for example, the Middle East countries. LE MONDE keeps silent about all this and gives a distorted picture of the real state of affairs in this field.

Our commentator concludes: In almost 30 years of the existence of CEMA the socialist countries have set up a stable machinery of cooperation which enables them to solve very complex matters. [Word indistinct] of socialism, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, we are (?capable) of tackling problems which arise, for example those of prices, of meeting increased energy and fuel needs in our own way, in a socialist spirit, by acting in such a way as to give maximum protection to the economy of the fraternal countries against the evil consequences of the crisis in the capitalist world.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD130028Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, Moscow Radio foreign political commentator; with Vsevolod Nikolayevich Sofinskiy, chief of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; and Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchredrov, PRAVDA observer and international affairs journalist]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Today is our first meeting this year, and allow me first of all to wish all listeners of the "International Situation--Questions and Answers" program a happy new year. Judging by the letters we have received, the greatest interest is taken in the situation in China and various aspects of its internal and foreign policy. Comrades, we have acquainted Vsevolod Nikolayevich Sofinskiy, chief of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with your questions. Over to you, Vsevolod Nikolayevich:

PRC Foreign, Domestic Policies

[Sofinskiy] Both commentaries on the present trends in the Beijing [Peking] leadership's internal and foreign policy and statements by statesmen of various countries concerning the development of events inside China and its actions internationally, as well as the facts themselves, testify to the fact that the opponents of detente and reactionary forces of the modern world have found a faithful ally in the person of the Beijing regime. On all questions of world politics, the Beijing leadership takes a position hampering the solution of urgent problems. They come out in favor of the continuation of the arms race and of increasing tension in the world's hotspots. China fights for the strengthening of NATO, for a United States presence in Asia and for the preservation there of U.S. military bases. Just 2 days ago Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] received a delegation from the U.S. Senate in Beijing, and in his conversation with the delegation he welcomed expansion of the U.S. naval presence in the western part of the Pacific Ocean and the strengthening of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. He is allied with Pinochet, the butcher of the Chilean people, and supports the separate, anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli deal that has been drawn up according to a U.S. scenario.

The Beijing rulers were especially exposed as enemies of peace and socialism when they embarked on the course of rabid enmity toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. One sometimes gets the impression that both those in Japan who sign a so-called Treaty of Peace and Friendship with China and those in the United States and Western Europe who have a favorable attitude toward Beijing's course of rapprochement with NATO and its interest in buying modern military equipment, do not realize that in this China is pursuing its own hegemonistic aims and is striving to develop its own military potential and to modernize its own armed forces. Beijing's policy, which threatens the cause of peace and which is directed against detente and toward a worsening of the international situation and encouragement of military conflicts, might very well turn out sooner or later to be a threat to the Chinese themselves.

At the end of last year NATO circles gave their blessing to plans to sell to China various types of arms, from French-produced antitank missiles and helicopters to the British Harrier vertical take-off fighter-bombers. This question was examined at the beginning of December at the meeting of the highest bodies of the Atlantic alliance.

[Kosovan] Vsevolod Nikolayevich, what can be said about the U.S. position?

[Sofinskiy] As the Western press reports, although the Americans themselves are refraining from supplying arms to Beijing, they do not object to arms being supplied by other Western countries. Moreover, the proposed contracts include quite a few types of arms which have U.S. components or which are produced by branches of U.S. companies in Western Europe. Washington does not see anything reprehensible in planning to supply China with equipment that may be used not only for civilian but also for military purposes. All this cannot fail to put people on their guard, and it naturally evokes condemnation.

The NATO generals and politicians do not conceal the fact that China may be used to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and to divert its forces to the Far East. However, those who are in a hurry to become fellow-travelers of Beijing are losing sight of the fact that the Chinese leaders are ready to go along with them only on that part of the road which suits their needs--Beijing's needs--so that they can utilize and exhaust the political, economic and military possibilities and then decide on the fate of their partners in a way dictated by Maoist plans and interests. In the United States, politicians who feel that the entire expense of encouraging Chinese expansionism and militarism will be borne only by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are profoundly mistaken. A Washington POST commentator has described all this as follows: China's friendliness toward the West is a tactical maneuver aimed at damaging Soviet-American relations. As a result, much more damage will be done to U.S. interests.

U.S.-PRC Normalization; Taiwan

[Kosovan] Vsevolod Nikolayevich, here is a letter from listener (Mikhail Ivanovskiy) from Samarkand. He asks what role was played by the Taiwan question in the U.S.-Chinese talks, preceding the decision on establishment of diplomatic relations between them. Surely this was the main question?

[Sofinskiy] Yes, it was precisely this question which was the main one. At one time the PRC leaders used to declare their determination--and moreover their unshakeable determination--to achieve the liberation of Taiwan and its reunification with mainland China. But the tone of such statements became increasingly less firm and increasingly less definite, until it was officially announced in Beijing that China would wait, if necessary, 10,000 years for Taiwan to be reunited with the Chinese mainland. Recently Woodcock, head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing, in an interview with the Los Angeles TIMES, stated: As far as we know, there has been a redeployment of Chinese forces to the north and south, and they have been withdrawn from the coastal regions near Taiwan. In the opinion of the Los Angeles TIMES, this may mean that the Chinese forces have been moved to the Soviet and Vietnamese borders. Simultaneously, according to official Washington statements, the U.S. Navy will continue as before to patrol the waters between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland, and the United States will continue to sell to Taiwan major consignments of modern arms. By all accounts, Beijing prefers now to turn a blind eye to this. Consequently, on this question, which is really quite important for China, the present Beijing leaders have made concessions to the United States.

[Kosovan] How is it, then, that the decision to establish diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC evoked so much criticism in the United States, and even concern in certain political circles?

[Sofinskiy] Certain members of the U.S. Senate have come out against the decision to establish diplomatic relations with China, and Senator Barry Goldwater has even gone to court to try to block such a development of events.

Such an attitude is not only characteristic of senators, who feel that the United States, in breaking diplomatic relations with and violating its treaty pledges to Taiwan, has cast its fate to the wind and made too many concessions to China.

Thus, it is clear that the concessions were mutual. The majority of Americans, as is borne out by public opinion polls, are expressing apprehension concerning the rapprochement with China. High-level Washington departments are presenting the affair so as to make it look as though the development of contacts with Beijing will promote the inclusion of China into international life, in the interests of detente and stability. But it is not very clear--or rather it is not clear at all--in what way Washington thinks it can bring about such an inclusion, if no senior U.S. politician is even mentioning the need for China's participation in the detente process and in efforts aimed at solving difficult international problems.

It is noteworthy that while Washington has decided to embark on normalization of relations with China, nothing of the sort is being undertaken by the American side with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which has become the object of crude pressure by Beijing. It is known that the Vietnamese Government is expressing its readiness to normalize relations with the United States. Such a step would correspond with the interests of the United States itself, for one cannot stabilize the world situation selectively. That is why our country has always come out, and comes out now, in favor of normal relations being formed between all states. The basis on which the normalization takes place and the aims which are set by the sides are a different question, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out in his recent message to President Carter. This message, in answer to a message sent previously by Carter to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, said that the Soviet Union will closely watch to see how the development of American-Chinese relations turns out in practice, and will draw conclusions for Soviet policy in accordance with this.

SALT-II

[Kosovan] At your request, esteemed comrades, we have returned time and again to the problem of curbing the arms race and of disarmament. Our subject today concerns the Soviet-American talks and the conclusion of a second-stage agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons--SALT-II. Taking part in our program today we have international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Oleg Nikolayevich, to judge from reports in the foreign press, nobody in the West can now deny the fact that the attainment of a second-stage Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons is exceptionally important not only for relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and for ending the arms race, but also for a significant improvement in the international climate.

[Anichkin] It is precisely in that way that the significance of this understanding [dogovorennost] is seen by a majority of the leaders in various countries throughout the world. A lot of time and effort has been devoted to completing the agreement, and no responsible person can deny the fact that the reason for the delay in reaching an understanding is to be found in the United States which has deviated from the agreed upon principles for conducting the talks on limiting strategic weapons.

I should like to recall that back in 1973 it was specifically agreed in an appropriate document which was signed in Washington that new strategic arms limitation agreements should be based on principles of equal security and recognition of the fact that attempts to obtain unilateral advantages, directly or indirectly, would be incompatible with the strengthening of relations of peace between the Soviet Union and the United States. Thereafter, the United States deviated from the 1974 Vladivostok Accords, in which outlines of a future agreement where set down. The desire on the American side to embody in the second agreement the right to enjoy superiority in strategic weapons and thereby obtain unilateral advantages has led to unjustified delays in concluding the agreement. Time and persistent efforts have been needed to get the talks conducted on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security for both sides. As you will understand, there could be no possibility of any agreement without this.

As a result of the last two meetings between USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyivich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, steps have been taken toward concluding an agreement. The report on the talks held at the end of last year in Geneva noted that questions concerning the limiting of strategic offensive weapons had been considered with a view to completing the preparation of a new agreement in the near future. As a result of concrete and in-depth discussions, agreement was reached, or there was a drawing together in the two sides' positions on a number of basic questions which had remained unresolved. The desire was expressed on both sides to continue working to resolve outstanding questions by the use of normal channels between Moscow and Washington.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, in their letters many of our listeners ask how the process of concluding a new Soviet-American agreement stands today.

[Anichkin] The Soviet Union and the United States are now probably closer than they have ever been on the way to reaching an understanding. And this point of view is also shared by the U.S. side. This has been stated by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and a statement by President Carter also testified to this, when he expressed the hope that a Soviet-American agreement would be concluded in the near future.

All of this, of course, is true. However, what puts one on guard, is the fact that leading organs of the U.S. mass media--such as the newspapers New York TIMES and Washington POST--have recently been asserting that the Geneva talks were not carried through to the end, as had been expected, allegedly through the fault of the Soviet Union. It is alleged, for instance, that the Soviet Union suddenly toughened its position, put forward unexpectedly new proposals and raised old questions which had long since supposedly been resolved. Indeed, not all questions were resolved at the last Geneva meeting. But really one should not conclude from this that it is the Soviet Union which is creating difficulties at the talks and that it has some of other intentions. At Geneva, as we have already said, a step forward was taken toward attaining an agreement. These questions will now be resolved through normal diplomatic channels, and no further meetings at ministerial level will be needed.

Propaganda statements by U.S. papers sowing doubts as to the Soviet Union's intentions clearly play straight into the hands of those groups of political forces in the United States which are doing their utmost to hamper efforts directed toward limiting strategic weapons. It is not difficult to see that these forces intend, by stepping up the arms race and putting a brake on talks, to achieve military superiority for the United States. Those forces in the United States trying to actively hinder the attainments of a strategic arms limitation agreement would like to see the development and adoption of new types of weapons accelerated.

They have found supporters in Congress, particularly in the relatively influential House of Representatives Armed Services Committee. This committee recently published a report which, without any particular reasoning, comes to the conclusion that a second Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons would give the United States nothing and might give the Soviet Union strategic superiority.

[Kosovan] So it is a question of the desire of certain Washington political circles to create an atmosphere unfavorable for proceeding with curbing the arms race?

[Anichkin] In other words, if they are not successful in hindering the attainment of an agreement, then it is a question of doing everything possible to torpedo its ratification in the Senate. There is no foundation for the accusations against the Soviet Union of striving to achieve superiority in strategic forces. And for this I shall once again recall the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who said: We do not seek military superiority. We also know that this concept makes no sense given the existence of the present enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons and delivery systems already stockpiled.

Many politicians in America are in favor of early conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement and express their readiness to speak in support of it in Congress. And there are ordinary Americans also, as shown by public opinion polls conducted by the Gallup Institute and the Harris organization: They reflect favor of early attainment of a Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement, and they believe with justification that this is in keeping with the vital interests of the United States and its security.

In conclusion, I should like to say this: The experience accumulated over recent decades shows that the old slogan "if you want peace, prepare for war" harbors a deadly danger for the people of the world. The last quarter of this century demands insistently that this principle be replaced by another, namely "if you want peace, pursue a policy of peace and struggle for peace." It is high time to throw overboard from the ship of world politics the position-of-strength doctrine which is senseless and unrealistic in the nuclear age.

Spanish Internal Politics

[Kosovan] Let us turn to Spain. In front of me I have several letters dealing with the internal political situation in the country. What is going on now in Spain? We have asked Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, to answer this question.

[Krasikov] The latest reports from Spain bear witness to new serious troubles in the internal political situation in this country. On the evening of 3 January in Madrid, Maj Gen Ortin Gil, the capital's military governor, was murdered. The two murderers attacked him in broad daylight in the very heart of the city. After letting off a round of automatic weapons fire, they calmly got into a waiting car and escaped. On the same day, the ultraleft terrorist organization, distributed leaflets claiming responsibility for the murder. The leaflets said that the terrorists would continue to wage, as they put it, an armed war against the present structure of the state.

Indeed, some days later, on 9 January, again in the very center of Madrid, Miguel Cruz Cuenca, member of the Spanish Supreme Court, was murdered. And again those who carried out the shooting managed to get away in a car.

The murders in Madrid follow a whole series of terrorist acts, which resulted in the death last year of a total of 91 people. Moreover, according to the organization which we have just mentioned, two-thirds of the political murders have been the result of its actions. The ETA terrorists hide behind ultraleft and nationalist slogans. They declare that they are trying to achieve freedom for the Basque country--one of the regions of Spain where citizens of the Basque nationality live. Under Franco the Basques, an ancient freedom-loving people, were subjected to cruel persecution by fascist authorities. The Francoists could not forgive the fact that during the Civil War the majority of the inhabitants of the Basque country fought on the side of the legitimate government against the rebels.

Now the Basque country has been granted provisional autonomy. Talks are under way concerning conditions for permanent autonomy. A draft document has been prepared according to which the special rights of this region are to be strictly respected. The talks are being supported by the majority of the political parties in the country. And so at such a moment the terrorists are banking on wrecking the peaceful and just resolution of the problem. They are attempting to provoke large-scale bloodshed.

We see for the umpteenth time how interests of ultraleft elements, inspired by Maoist ideology, fall in line with the plans of ultrarightists, dreaming of a return to a genuine fascist dictatorship.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, evidently one should not forget that the democratization of political life in Spain has been and is occurring in rather distinctive conditions.

[Krasikov] Yesterday's Francoists remain free. They enjoy all political rights with those who, during the dictatorship, found themselves, on the other side of the fence. And if today the fascist party, the so-called National Movement, no longer exists, former members of the party, including those who have not drawn any conclusions from the lessons of history, are still active, and moreover active in one clearly defined, direction. So the funeral of the military governor of Madrid, killed by terrorists, was used by the Francoists for a noisy attack against the new authorities of the state. Hundreds of sevicemen dressed in Spanish Army uniforms passed through the streets of the city shouting: Down with weak government, and power to the army. Well, the matter is not limited to shouting alone. One can recall that in November last year a broad antigovernment conspiracy was uncovered. Its participants were preparing to arrest the prime minister and to set at the head of the state a Pinochet-type junta. This is not the first such conspiracy and it would probably be too bold of me to assert that it will be the last.

Not without reason did Prime Minister Suarez have to hold an extraordinary conference with the members of his government and also with the army leaders, who--and by the way this is very important--support the policies of the new authorities. And King Juan Carlos, the present head of state, also had strong words to say about all these questions. Just a few days ago he received representatives from the armed forces command. During this reception he gave a speech calling upon all servicemen to realize the importance of the present political evolution of the country. The king condemned the participation of a large group of officers in the antigovernment demonstrations during the funeral of the military governor of Madrid.

He said, verbatim, the following: Servicemen or the army as a whole, can no longer be regarded as such if they have lost the ability to obey, and they are a danger to society.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, it is clear that if the army as a whole supported the rightwing elements, then it would turn into a very dangerous element in the present Spanish situation. In my opinion, this is proven in what you said, that the leaders of the Spanish state are aware of how serious this threat from the right is.

[Krasikov] This danger is recognized by the representatives of all the main political forces of the country. The government party, the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], and the leftists opposition, the Communists and the Socialists, have sharply condemned, on the one hand, the terrorist Basque Nation and Liberty [ETA] and, on the other, the intrigues of the Francoists. They have stated that they will not allow the country to be dragged toward a new confrontation between Spanish people, a confrontation which would put a question mark against a further advance along the path of democracy.

[Kosovan] I want to recall that Spain is moving toward elections to the Cortes, the highest legislative organ. These elections are fixed for 1 March. What is the present arrangement of the country's political forces?

[Krasikov] The previous elections were held on 15 June 1977 and the Cortes which was then elected assumed the role of a constituent assembly which engaged in drawing up a basic state law. Among the 350 deputies, 165 represented the governmental UCD, 118 the Socialist Worker's Party, 20 the Communist Party, and 16 the Popular Alliance Party. The remaining seats were divided among several minor parties and groupings. In line with an understanding among all these parties, the drawing up of the Constitution was done jointly and the constitutional commission operated on the principle of unanimity. Therefore, the final draft of the basic law was the result of compromise, if you like, taking into account, to this or that extent, the positions of all the main parties of the country. Following final confirmation of the referendum in December last year and the signing by the king, the Constitution came into force making null and void the old Franco laws foisted on the country during the time of the Franco dictatorship.

The new parliament which will be elected in March will have to begin its work in circumstances in which the edifice of the dictatorship has already been dismantled. However, the country is faced with great and serious problems linked with the practical organization of its whole life in the new post-Franco conditions. There is the question of establishment of new democratic organs of local self-government. Incidentally, soon after the parliamentary elections there is to be yet another consultation with the electors: This time the municipal councils, still headed in many cases by people appointed during the time of Franco, will be elected. There are also many other questions.

Officially the preelection campaign does not begin until 7 February. In fact, however, all the country's political parties have begun active preparations for the elections. The other day the Popular Alliance Party announced that it is joining forces with a number of other organizations and will put forward a joint list of candidates with them under the title of the Progressive Democratic Confederation. The remaining major parties have stated that they will campaign under their own names.

Political observers now consider that the main struggle apparently will be between the present ruling party, the UCD, and the Socialists. Preliminary public opinion polls which have just been held give these two parties each 30 percent of the votes.

I think that we will not be making any forecasts for the time being. One thing is important: Spain is taking the road of consolidating a new democratic order; it is looking into the future.

Events in Kampuchea

[Kosovan] Our next theme is the events in Kampuchea. (Artemov) of Tambov writes, and I quote: The creation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] was an important political event in the struggle of the Kampuchean people. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique will be cast into the rubbish heap of history. This regime has already fallen. As you know, Kampuchea has been proclaimed a people's republic. I am asking Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov, international affairs journalist and an observer from PRAVDA, to tell of this mass movement which threw out the clique of bloody dictators.

[Shchedrov] It is known that after the pro-Beijing Maoist clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary took over the leadership in the country and began to create a regime of terror and mass repressions, resistance in the country grew. At the head of this resistance were those soldiers and commanders who, weapons in hand, had struggled against the American interventionists. Most of them had also fought against the French colonialists in the late forties and early fifties. These were people who had passed through the harsh school of struggle, but who also considered that the best system for giving the working people of Kampuchea a prosperous life, a better life, would be the socialist system. Therefore in the program of the front it is clearly written that in Kampuchea not only will the achievements of democracy be restored, but further advance will be made along the road to socialism.

[Kosovan] Ivan Mikhaylovich, obviously it is for this very reason that Beijing is so feverishly seeking ways of saving its former ally.

[Shchedrov] China, and also imperialist circles, are trying to use the UN platform, the UN Security Council, having suffered defeat in Kampuchea itself, to wage the last rearguard actions. Heng Samrin has sent a telegram to the Security Council declaring that a new power has become established on Kampuchean territory and that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime has ceased to exist. Therefore any discussion of the Kampuchean question in the Security Council attended by officials of the regime which does not exist, the telegram says, must be considered as interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The Chinese are now saying a lot about alleged interference by someone in these internal affairs, that the defeat of the regime is allegedly the result of intervention by Vietnam. These are all fabricated excuses. Judge for yourself. The front was set up on 2 December, and in 38 days the whole country has come under the control of the patriotic forces. The struggle for liberation was waged from the very beginning on Kampuchean territory by Kampucheans, and victory was gained very rapidly. It is interesting that rightwing politicians in the West were quite recently, only 3 or 4 months ago, calling the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary the most bloody regime which has existed in the world in the 20th century. Yet now these same politicians, who were then branding the regime, are coming out in defense of these hangmen who ought to be in the dock.

[Kosovan] Many news services are now publishing material bearing witness to the bloody misdeeds of the criminal clique against the Kampuchean people. What was this regime like in the political sense?

[Shchedrov] This was the Chinese model of a political system, or as it is sometimes expressed, the Cultural Revolution for export. The entire population was obliged to labor from morning until night.

Payment was only in the form of food. As early as April-May 1975, hospitals, schools and colleges were done away with and so was money. It was impossible to write letters. Since there were no medical services hundreds of thousands of people perished simply from disease. No help was given to them. A regime of terror reigned. In the past 3 and 1/2 years, more people died in Kampuchea than in the 30 years of the Kampuchean people's resistance first against the French colonialists, then the feudal monarchial regime, then the U.S. interventionists. The Chinese, who were trying to maintain tension in the area, have been arming Kampuchea. In the past 3 and 1/2 years, years of peace, as much military equipment was delivered to Kampuchea as was sent in all the years of war. Tanks were delivered, which took part in armed provocations against Vietnam, long-range artillery which shelled towns in Vietnam and Thailand from distance of 1015 km. According to the Western press, between 20,000 and 30,000 Chinese military and other advisers have been operating in Kampuchea in recent years. Beijing now prefers to keep quiet about this interference. The country was transformed into a gigantic military camp serving the ends of Chinese policy. The main target was Vietnam, the very same country which bore on its shoulders the brunt of the first war of resistance against the French colonialists, in which Cambodia, too, obtained independence, and the main brunt of the bloody war against the U.S. interventionists.

As during the resistance against the French colonialists, as in the years of struggle against the U.S. interventionists and their hirelings, so from the first days of the struggle of the patriots and all the people of Kampuchea against the mercenary regime of the bloody dictators Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the sympathies of our people, true to their international principles, have been on the side of the people fighting for their freedom and independence.

Many mass organizations of the Soviet Union have proclaimed their support for the struggling people. The Soviet Union was among the first to recognize the new government in Kampuchea.

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON CAMBODIA

Cambodian Foreign Ministry Cited

LD151042Y Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 15 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Hanoi, January 15, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued a statement in connection with the discussion of the Kampuchea question in the United Nations Security Council. The Foreign Ministry stresses that the discussion that was started in connection with the allegations of the ringleaders of the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary that has been overthrown is a gross interference in the affairs of Kampuchea, a violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. It also contradicts the United Nations Charter.

The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea declares that the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary was overthrown by the people, it does not represent anyone and has no right to speak from any rostrum on any questions on Kampuchea's behalf. The Foreign Ministry confirms that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is the only genuine representative of the Kampuchean people, the statement says.

The Foreign Ministry's statement rejects categorically the allegations and slander that were pronounced in the Security Council by supporters of the overthrown dictatorial regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

Session Concludes

LD161002Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 16, TASS--The Security Council of the United Nations, convened in connection with the Kampuchean events, has completed its work here. The representatives of the socialist states, which took part in the discussion, resolutely rebuffed the provocative attempts of several countries to make the Security Council interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea contrary to the United Nations Charter, which runs counter to the genuine interests of the Kampuchean people. The envoys of the socialist states pointed out that the criminal Pol Pot clique, which remained in power only due to bloody terror and outside backing, had collapsed as a result of a nation-wide uprising. A lawful government, the People's Revolutionary Council, was set up in Kampuchea. It enjoys the all-out support of the Kampuchean people and broad international recognition. Thus, the Kampuchean people have taken their destiny into their own hands and any attempts to prevent them from doing this contradict the basic principles of the United Nations Charter.

As rightly noted by the delegations of the socialist states, the Security Council, which refused to hear the only lawful representative of the Kampuchean people, was, naturally, unable to draw up a decision objectively reflecting the present situation in Kampuchea, a decision which would not distort it. Moreover, the discussion by the Security Council of this question without the participation of the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea has been an interference into internal affairs of that sovereign state. Therefore, the Soviet Union, which is a permanent member of the Security Council, with a view to protect Kampuchea from a possibility of imperialist and hegemonic interference into its internal affairs, voted against such a draft resolution submitted by some delegations. That resolution has thus not been adopted.

As to the draft resolution submitted by the Chinese delegation, which was full of hostile attacks on Socialist Vietnam, the Chinese did not even dare put it to a vote, inasmuch as it could not meet the support of many members of the Security Council, which are deeply troubled by the persisting tension in South East Asia caused by the great-power and expansionist course of the Beijing [Peking] leadership.

Delivering his final statement, the Soviet permanent representative on the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy said that the victory of the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the bloody dictatorial regime ushered in a new era in the history of Kampuchea, an era of genuinely independent and free development.

The Kampuchean people have already started the implementation of the program proclaimed by the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, which provides for the building of a peaceful, independent, non-aligned state. There is no doubt that the People's Republic of Kampuchea will shortly take a worthy place in the international community and will make a useful contribution to the cause of strengthening international peace and security.

"The inhuman policy of the criminal Pol Pot regime, it was pointed out by the permanent representative of the Mongolian People's Republic on the United Nations B. Dashtseren, has aroused indignation and protests throughout the world." The permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic on the United Nations Henryk Jaroszek stressed that the "people of Kampuchea have passed final sentence on the criminal clique". Imperialism and neo-colonialism have pursued for decades a policy of "divide and rule" in South-East Asia, have set the peoples at loggerheads, it was pointed out by the permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the United Nations Ha Van Lau.

Today this bankrupt policy has been adopted by the Beijing leaders, who have embarked upon the road of expansionism and subversive actions in South-East Asia. However, this great-power policy is doomed to a complete fiasco.

The representatives of many countries brought to light in their speeches the danger to peace constituted by the great power, hegemonic, expansionist course of the Chinese leaders. They showed convincingly that the Pol Pot clique, overthrown by the people, was merely a puppet of the Beijing leaders. As clearly stated by representatives of the socialist states in the Security Council, the more the Chinese representatives defend the overthrown clique, the more they link themselves with the brutalities practiced by that pro-Beijing regime. The backstage activities of the Yugoslav representatives did not pass unnoticed in the circles of the United Nations. They actually came out in defence of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, which was dumped by the Kampuchean people into the garbage bin of history.

AAPSO PRESIDIUM 7TH SESSION OPENS IN HANOI 13 JAN

Pham Van Dong Speech

ID132130Y Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 13 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Hanoi, January 13, TASS--The seventh enlarged session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) opened here today. Taking part in this big forum are delegations of the AAPSO member-countries, representatives of socialist countries and of various international organizations. The session's agenda includes questions pertaining to a further expansion of the movement of solidarity with the peoples struggling for genuine independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Government of the SRV, made a speech at the opening of the session. On behalf of the government and the Vietnamese people, he heartily greeted the participants in the session--the staunch fighters for the cause of solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Second World War, Pham Van Dong emphasized, the world more and more confidently has been following the lines of establishing full national independence, democracy and social progress. A front of peoples struggling for independence and freedom has practically formed at present, and the AAPSO is a living expression of it.

Pham Van Dong ardently welcomed the delegation of the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, who are taking part in the session's work. Their victory is an event of great significance and opens up a new era in Kampuchea's history. The peaceful, independent and sovereign Kampuchea which maintains strong relations of friendship and cooperation with all the countries of the region, is an important factor in strengthening peace and stability in South-East Asia. The policy of the forces of imperialism and international reaction, aimed at splitting the countries of the region and at realizing their designs of domination and expansionism is the main danger to South-East Asia, the prime minister of the SRV pointed out. Vietnam is full of determination to support peoples' struggle for independence, freedom and vital rights. The SRV's foreign policy is aimed at developing relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world, with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

KNUFNS Delegate Speaks

LD131910Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 13, TASS--The heroic struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) led to complete liberation of the country, and the people became the full masters of their motherland, Roh Samai, general secretary of the KNUFNS Central Committee, chairman of the Kampuchean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the head of the Kampuchean delegation who are taking part in AAPSO Presidium session here, said at a meeting with journalists.

The three years of the rule of the reactionary clique of the henchmen of foreign expansionist forces caused a heavy damage to our country. The economy is ruined to a considerable extent. Our people must begin practically from nought the building of Kampuchea which took the road of socialist development.

After the complete liberation of Phnom Penh and the formation of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, this body which performs the functions of the country's government pursues a confident course towards stabilising the peopl 's life. The Kampuchean people who have just got rid of the dominance of the dark reactionary clique are experiencing great privations and therefore the people's revolutionary authorities are making maximum of efforts to provide people with housing accommodation, food and other prime necessities.

Our people, he emphasized, will never pardon the crimes of the clique which sank the country in a blood-bath, destroying almost three million people. All sections of our country's population suffered from the tyranny of the criminals. This is why the rebel people rendered a tremendous assistance and support to the Revolutionary Army.

Answering other questions the general secretary of the KNUFNS Central Committee emphasized that the People's Revolutionary Council pursues the course towards strengthening friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam--the brothers-in-arms who have a common destiny, as well as with other socialist countries.

Roh Samai pointed out that no one except the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea--the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people--has the right to speak on their behalf. Prince Sihanouk had been practically under arrest for three years. At present certain forces are trying to use him to attain their selfish goals. Prince Sihanouk, however, has no right to speak as a representative of the Kampuchean people.

Telegram to UN

LD141152Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 14, TASS--The delegates to the current session here of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization addressed a telegram to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, urging all the Security Council members and the U.N. General Assembly to give full support for the People's Revolutionary Acouncil of Kampuchea.

The people of Kampuchea, the telegram stresses, rose to struggle against the dictatorial regime, which annihilated millions of citizens and deprived the whole of the society of human rights. The regime has fallen as a result of a general popular uprising, and the People's Revolutionary Council having full support of the Kampuchean people has undertaken the administration of all of the country's home and foreign affairs.

Giving the floor to a person claiming to be a representative of the clique, which is responsible for massacres and oppression, means inflicting damage to all institutions of the United Nations Organization and declaring against the principles of the United Nations Organization, the telegram points out. We are confident that the majority of UN members will meet with tremendous satisfaction the founding of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

The telegram requests that the text of the appeal by the session of the AAPSO Presidium be urgently circulated among all the members of the Security Council and the U.N. General Assembly.

KNUFNS Greetings to Presidium

LD152030Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 15, TASS--Faced with the policy of genocide pursued by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique our people had no option except the struggle for the salvation of the country, stresses the message of greetings sent by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation to the 7th session of the AAPSO Presidium held in the Vietnamese capital. In order to hide its crimes, to suppress opposition and to mislead the Kampuchean and world public the reactionary clique fanned nationalistic feelings and unleashed a war against Vietnam. During the three years of the clique's domination millions of Kampucheans died a tragic death. At the bidding of the Chinese authorities a regime of bloody dictatorship had been established in the country.

In defending its right to live, the document says further, the country's population had risen for a struggle. The flames of the revolution had, like a lightning, reduced the dictatorial regime to ashes. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique became a political corpse, while the individual representatives of the crumpled up regime have no right whatsoever to speak on behalf of the Kampuchean people.

The recently formed People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea being the only legitimate representative of its people is ready to reestablish the traditions of solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese people, to establish goodneighbourly relations with Laos, Thailand and other countries of Southeast Asia and to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, with the national-liberation movement, the message of greetings stresses.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea resolutely comes out against the actions of the Chinese leaders who interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs giving assistance to reactionary forces in order to undermine peace and friendship in Southeast Asia.

We express sincere gratitude to all governments which have recognized the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as well as to the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization for its support of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

KNUFNS On Diplomatic Relations

LD150610Y Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 15, TASS--The People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to establish normal diplomatic relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of their political and social systems.

This has been stated by Roh Samai, general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea, who spoke at the session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization which is under way here. He strongly criticised the policy of the Chinese leadership which grossly interferes into Kampuchea's internal affairs. These actions, stressed Roh Samai, are aimed at undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea has emphasized that the new Government of Kampuchea is ready to establish with the People's Republic of China diplomatic relations on the basis of mutual respect for the basic national rights of either of the peoples.

Concluding Resolutions

LD152158Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 15, TASS--The 7th session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) ended its deliberations here today. Taking part in this forum of champions of peace, for national independence, democracy and social progress were 114 delegates from 34 countries as well as representatives of nine international organizations.

The closing session unanimously adopted the general declaration of the AAPSO Presidium--the session's basic document, as well as a number of resolutions on the topical problems of the international situation.

The declaration, among others, states that the socialist countries and above all, the Soviet Union, are giving support and assistance to the forces fighting for national and social emancipation. The joint struggle of the socialist countries, the international workers' movement, the forces of national liberation and the progressive forces of the whole world constitutes a primary factor of victory over imperialism and of triumph of the ideals of freedom, peace and friendship.

The adopted resolution on disarmament stresses AAPSO's complete solidarity with the struggle for peace, collective security, democratisation of international relations and independent economic and political development. The political and military detente must become universal and irreversible, the document stresses.

The resolution on Vietnam condemns the ruling circles of China and their activities jeopardizing the security of Vietnam.

The session has called on AAPSO members and all international organizations and the peoples of the world to strengthen solidarity with Vietnam, to resolutely denounce and condemn the designs and actions of imperialism, international reaction and expansionism against Vietnam.

The resolution on Kampuchea warmly welcomes the glorious victory scored by the Kampuchean people, which opened up a new stage of true independence, peace, democracy and prosperity for Kampuchea as well as for the development of its relations of friendship and equal mutually advantageous cooperation with the countries of Southeast Asia.

GENEVA MEETING ON LINKS BETWEEN DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT

LD151650Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, January 15, TASS--A group of government experts began sessions at the Palace of Nations in Geneva today to study the connection between disarmament and development. The group, set up on a decision of the U.N. General Assembly, includes specialists from the USSR, the USA, the U.K., France, the FRG, India, Nigeria, Hungary, the GDR and other countries. The experts, who will be sitting till January 26, will prepare a report on how the disarmament process may facilitate an improvement of mankind's economic and social conditions.

U.S., SOVIET SCIENTISTS ADDRESS NUCLEAR ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM

LD112130Y Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tallinn, January 11, TASS--In fifty years' time, one-third of mankind's demand for power will be supplied by nuclear (breeder) and themonuclea. power-engineering, said Mikhail Styrikovich, secretary of the department of physical and technical problems of power engineering, the USSR Academy of Sciences. Academician Styrikovich was speaking at an international symposium on the "trends and prospects of development of science and technology and their influence on the solution of present-day global problems." The symposium is being held under U.N. auspices in this city, the capital of Estonia.

This opinion was shared by Tomas Malone, director of the Holcomb Research Institute under the Butler University (the USA), who said that scientists of different countries should join efforts in research and practical work in this field of power engineering.

The scientists believe that the exploitation of nuclear energy installations, given adequate safety measures, is less harmful than that of ordinary thermal power plants.

UNITED STATES

BREZHNEV INTERVIEW WITH TIME ON U.S., PRC, SALT, DETENTE

LD151744Y Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--As it was already reported, the editors of the U.S. magazine TIME asked Leonid Brezhnev to answer a number of questions. Follow Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions of the magazine's editors:

Question: How do you evaluate the state of U.S.-Soviet relations in view of the progress toward SALT-2 and a possible summit meeting?

Answer: To begin with I should like to convey through your magazine good wishes to the American people for the New Year. The extent to which this year and the years to come will be truly good and, above all, peaceful depends in many ways on our two countries. For my part, I can say that the Soviet Union will continue as before, to act unswervingly in a spirit of cooperation and honest partnership.

You and we have entered the year 1979 with a positive headstart, so to say. Work on a new agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic arms is drawing to a close, although it will obviously take some more time for the positions to be finally agreed. We trust that the principle of equality and equal security, which the USSR and the USA recognize as the starting point, will prompt correct decisions and that President Carter and I will be able in the near future to affix our signatures to the accord. The task set by life itself--to put an end to the unrestrained arms race, to ensure security for our nations and to consolidate international peace at a lower level of military confrontation--is worth the effort.

On the whole, over the last couple of years there have been few encouraging moments, to be frank, in Soviet-American relations. Speaking quite candidly, I will tell you that very often we are hard put even to understand Washington's persistent desire to seek advantages for itself in the disadvantages of others. All this has, indeed, been tried--on more occasion than one--by American politicians in the cold war period. However, objective reality led the United States to conclude that it was necessary to cooperate with the Soviet Union, particularly in preventing nuclear war and in settling conflict situations in various parts of the world. Our reciprocal will to act precisely along these lines was then recorded in the relevant documents which we in the Soviet Union highly value and in which we continue to see a good basis for a durable and lasting turn for the better in relations between the USSR and the USA.

Yet, if one looks at the other side only as an "adversary"--and this is something which is not infrequently discussed in Washington--it is, of course, difficult to work for systematically deepening and expanding areas of cooperation. Not only does such an approach make it agonizingly long and complicated for new agreements to be born, but the relations as a whole also mark time or reverse their course as has, in fact, been the case in the past two years, whereas, given an attitude of respect for each other's sovereign rights and interests, our two countries will not be worse but better off. Indeed, the world at large will gain if there is agreement between them.

Personally, I am convinced by my entire life experience that goodneighbourliness-regardless of differences in political system and views--is the best line in interstate relations. And I am deeply convinced that Soviet-American relations really can be not just normal, but truly good. This is not a utopia. A while ago, a foundation for achieving this goal was laid, but then artificial obstacles were erected in its way which can and must be removed.

Question: Many Americans, including many who favour improved relations with the Soviet Union, are concerned over the large number of forces maintained by the Warsaw Pact along its western borders. This is often referred to as "the Soviet threat". What do you think of such concerns and about the state of detente in Europe?

Answer: Fabrications about a "Soviet threat" are nothing new. There was much trumpeting about it in the West when, following October of 1917, Soviet Russia was invaded by some fifteen countries, including the United States, in order to strangle the revolution and restore the old order. British Prime Minister Chamberlain expatiated about it when concluding a deal with Hitler in Munich aimed at directing his aggressive intentions against the Soviet Union. The Nazis covered up their rapacious attack on the USSR with cries about a "Soviet threat". It was also invoked by those who set up the NATO military bloc spearheaded against the Soviet Union which lost twenty million people in the struggle against the aggressor. The same pretext was used when Washington proclaimed a policy of "brinkmanship" directed against us.

And again today, when detente has become fairly tangible on the European Continent, when the European conference in Helsinki has charted paths toward broader peaceful cooperation and when talks are under way in Vienna to reduce the level of military confrontation, there is a hullabaloo about "the Soviet military threat to Western Europe"! Apparently, some in the West have found it very difficult to stomach both political detente and especially the intention to reinforce it by lessening the confrontation of the military forces of the two sides in the center of Europe.

It so happened historically that large numbers of troops and armaments of the two military-political blocs are concentrated here facing each other. Different in their structures, the forces of either side in sum total approximately equal each other. Such a military balance has existed in Europe for several decades now.

But a huge concentration of armies and armaments is dangerous in itself. Peaceful ties will be far easier to build if this concentration is reduced on both sides without upsetting the existing balance of forces. This is precisely what we are seeking to achieve in Vienna.

Yet, we are being told in reply that a reduction is possible only if the USSR and other members of the Warsaw Treaty cut down their forces to a significantly greater degree than the NATO countries. Otherwise, there will allegedly be "Soviet military threat"! And it is to the tune of these incessantly repeated allegations that military budgets are frantically growing and NATO forces in Europe are built up.

What has happened? Why has the balance that existed for many years suddenly become a threat? And come to think of it, whom are we "threatening"? Are we really claiming a single square kilometre of the territory of any state? Does not the USSR have normal and even good peaceful relations with practically all countries of Western Europe? Is not the Soviet Union a major sponsor of, and active participant in, all actions to strengthen peace and develop peaceful cooperation in Europe?

Why then mislead people, scaring them with the "Soviet military threat"?

I should like to emphasize once again what I have repeatedly said of late: We are not seeking military superiority over the West, we do not need it. All we need is reliable security. And the security of both sides will no doubt be greater with the arms race curbed, war preparations curtailed and the political climate of international intercourse made healthier.

Question: Since the announcement of normalization between Washington and Beijing [Peking], there has been much talk in the USA of "playing the China card" and China may try to hope to "play the American card." What do you think of such strivings and how do you see the future of Soviet-Chinese relations?

Answer: There are some in the USA and in the other Western countries, who have found the course hostile towards the Soviet Union followed by the present Chinese leadership so much to their liking that they are tempted to turn Beijing into an instrument of pressure on the world of socialism. Such a policy appears to be adventurous and highly dangerous for the cause of universal peace.

The point is not at all the establishment of diplomatic relations. The point is that attempts are being made to encourage in every way and to stimulate with economic baits and now, gradually, also with supplies of modern weapons, material and military technology those who, while heading one of the world's biggest countries, have openly declared their hostility to the cause of detente, disarmament and stability in the world, those who lay claims to the territories of many countries and engineer provocations against them, those who have proclaimed war inevitable and mounted active preparations for war. Is it really difficult to understand that this means playing with fire?

As for plans to use the Beijing regime, which has gained in strength, as an instrument of NATO policy, to channel its belligerent cravings in the direction that suits the West--they are, pardon me, nothing more than presumptuous naivety. It is sufficient to recall what the Munich policy brought upon the Western powers. Cannot be that the lessons of history are so quickly forgotten?

As to relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, we have neither territorial nor any other claims to that country, and we see no objective obstacles to reestablishing not merely good, but also friendly relations--provided, naturally, the stand of the PRC becomes more reasonable and peaceful.

Now and again statements are heard from Beijing alleging that the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance concluded in 1950 "has lost all significance," has become a "mere sheet of paper," and so on. Apparently the Chinese leaders are provoking us to abrogate this treaty. I can say that we shall not give in to provocation. We shall never tear up of our own will a document, which epitomises friendship between the peoples of the USSR and China. And should the Beijing leaders take such a step, they would have to bear the entire onus of responsibility before the people of their country, before the forces of peace and progress all over the world.

Question: Many Americans remain confused by the word "detente" or "razryadka." How do you understand its meaning in concrete policy terms, and as it applies to regional problems such as those in Africa and the Mideast?

Answer: When we say "relaxation of tension," or simply "detente" for short, we mean a state of international relations opposite to a state which is commonly termed "cold war" and which was characterised by permanent tension threatening to develop at any moment into open conflicts. In other words, detente means, above all, the overcoming of the cold war and transition to normal, smooth relations among states. Detente means a willingness to resolve differences and disputes not by force, by threats or sabre-rattling, but by peaceful means, at the negotiating table. Detente means a certain degree of trust and ability to reckon with each other's legitimate interests. Such, briefly, is our understanding of detente.

We, on our part, actively work towards strengthening the process of detente in every possible way and extending it to all regions of the world, including, naturally, Africa and the Middle East. But it would be unfair and unrealistic to expect the peoples of those or any other regions to give up the struggle for their legitimate rights in the name of a concept of detente that some people falsely interpret.

If we speak, for example, of the Middle East, the interests of detente are in no way contradicted by the struggle of the Arab peoples for the return of lands which belong to them but have been seized by Israel, and for the right of the Palestinians to set up a state of their own, or by the actions of those who support these legitimate demands of the Arabs. It is those who support the aggressor, encouraging his expansionist cravings, that are acting contrary to the interests of detente in the Middle East.

The same applies to the situation in southern Africa as well. The source of the threat to the relaxation of international tension is to be found in the policy directed against the peoples struggling there for liberation from colonial and racist domination, against neo-colonialism, for independence and social progress and not in the struggle, as such, of the peoples for their rights.

Question: The Carter administration has cited the Helsinki Final Act as a reference point for criticism of Soviet domestic policy. What is your view of the Helsinki document's applicability to the Soviet internal policies?

Answer: Our view of the document signed in Helsinki can be expressed very briefly and categorically: The Soviet Union stands for full implementation of all parts of the Final Act. Incidentially, the Soviet Union is the only country in the world whose Constitution has sealed all the ten principles of interstate relations recorded in the Final Act.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the Final Act is a document governing precisely interstate relations. None of its provisions gives any state the right to interfere in the domestic life of others, to meddle with other people's affairs. Moreover, the states signatories of the Final Act assumed an obligation to "respect each other's right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems as well as its right to determine its laws and regulations."

I would not like now to go into polemics concerning the line of the American administration on this matter, although, believe me, one could say a great deal and pose a lot of questions on this score, taking into account, in particular, the interference of the United States in the internal affairs of other nations in full view of the entire world.

WASHINGTON BRACED FOR 'HARD BATTLE' IN CONGRESS ON SALT

ID160315Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Igor Dmitriev takes a look at the first session of the new American Congress chosen in elections in November:

The work of the Congress is sure to be followed with keen interest not only in America. Some of the topics at issue deal with Soviet-American relations and disarmament problems. Answering questions from TIME magazine the Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, has said that the task posed by life itself is to end the unrestrained arms race.

We are yet to see whether or not this is understood by American policymakers as they discuss military spending, Soviet-American SALT talks and other foreign policy issues. At this point it appears that when America's military budget stands at the $130 billion mark and might be pushed up still higher, it tends to create uncertainty and distrust. The arms race, pursued under a false pretext of the Soviet threat, is aggravated by qualitative improvements of weapons systems. It is a very disturbing trend, indeed, when military thoughts appear to be working faster than diplomatic efforts to check the arms race and achieve concrete disarmament measures.

As Leonid Brezhnev has stressed, if one regards an opposite side as an enemy and enemy alone, as is often done in Washington, such a position does not help improve Soviet-American relations. Instead they at best mark time and they are not free of sudden pitfalls and tantrums. Leonid Brezhnev said that it is his hope that he and President Carter will put their signatures under a new SALT agreement in the near future. This opinion is shared by the Carter administration. However, the administration is said to have braced itself for a hard battle in Congress on the SALT talks with the USSR. Some observers attribute this to former steps of the administration.

The task would have been much easier if, from the very beginning, Washington had shown more willingness to defend the talks from massive attacks from the mass media and Congress. The issue boils down to this option: Is the world climate going to be better with a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms or not. A new treaty is widely believed to improve East-West relations and give a fresh impetus to other disarmament negotiations. The Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe are a case in point. That is why a number of Western politicians are in favor of a speedy conclusion of a SALT treaty. There seems to be support for it in Federal Germany, Britain--where the left wing of the ruling Labor Party is for it--and other countries.

A SALT treaty cannot be a good bargain for one side and a bad one for another. A treaty of such complexity and magnitude is not an easy matter and it is very surprising that it should be treated by some people in America as a concession to the Russians or a sign of American softness. When asked what his understanding of the relaxation is, Leonid Brezhnev told TIME that it is the opposite of what was known as the cold war. It is a transition to normal relations between countries with different social systems. It is mutual readiness to resolve disputes behind a negotiation table and not by force or threats or saber-rattling.

If a new SALT treaty is signed and if further steps follow it will be a great contribution to strengthening international relaxation and making it finally an irreversible reality.

KISSINGER'S TV REMARKS ON CAMBODIA, IRAN DENOUNCED

LD112050Y Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--Henry Kissinger's televised statement on Wednesday when he said that he was surprised by Vietnam's "intention to occupy the whole of Kampuchea" is described as "hysterics on the TV screen" by the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. "One can easily understand Mr. Kissinger who must be haunted to this day by Vietnam nightmares," IZVESTIYA says in its commentary. "It was precisely Mr. Kissinger who was entrusted in his time with the task of saving the rotten Saigon regime and what was left of Washington's Vietnam policy. Nothing came out of this. A rotten regime, whether in Saigon or Phnom Penh, cannot be saved.

"This is well-known to Mr Kissinger who also knows that rotten regimes are swept off the face of the earth by people who rise in rebellion. As to the invention concerning 'the occupation of the whole of Kampuchea' by Vietnam, it was needed by the former secretary of state in order to try and preserve the tense situation in Southeast Asia, to instigate Beijing [Peking] to new provocative actions against Socialist Vietnam".

These lies about Vietnam were needed by Henry Kissinger only as priming for his far-reaching inventions, IZVESTIYA goes on. He tried hard to prove that Vietnam's "invasion of Kampuchea" was "inspired by the Russians". Equally malicious were his pronouncements concerning Soviet policy in Angola, Afghanistan and South Yemen. Having mounted his hobbyhorse of anti-Sovietism, Kissinger did not hurry to dismount. He especially enlarged upon his theme when he began to analyze the events in Iran. To listen to Henry Kissinger, the events in Iran are being aggravated by--the Soviet Union.

The American press admits that the present developments in Iran are, to no small extent, the result of the policy pursued by Henry Kissinger there. It was a policy directed, above all, at the militarization of the country. But Mr Kissinger would not like to recall this, therefore he is trying to confuse things.

U.S. NAVAL SQUADRON ENTERS STRAIT OF MALACCA

LD161042Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 16, TASS--The United States continues its provocative show of naval strength in the Indian Ocean. The nuclear [as received] aircraft carrier Constellation, together with the cruiser Leahy, the destroyer Warden and escort vessels, cruising in the South China Sea, entered the Strait of Malacca and anchored in Singapore Bay, the Pentagon reported. The spokesman of the United States military department said that the squadron had called at Singapore to give the crew a rest. He refused to reply to questions where the American squadron would go after the stay in Singapore.

The Strait of Malacca is regularly used by United States warships for passing from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. It was only a week ago that three American destroyers were passing this way to the Indian Ocean. According to the official version, they have to "relieve" the U.S. naval squadron which had been there since November last and had participated in exercises off the shores of the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon spokesman also reported that the United States was going to maintain a constant naval presence in the Indian Ocean during the period of the crisis in Iran.

The Pentagon spokesman, reporting the call of the Constellation at Singapore, did not preclude the possibility of sending the aircraft carrier to the shores of Iran. He thought it would be a good idea to send the carrier to the Indian Ocean.

MOSCOW SOIREE HONORS MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY

LD151647Y Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--A soiree devoted to the 50th birthday of Martin Luther King, outstanding civil rights champion of American blacks, was held today in Moscow. Eleven years ago King was killed by a racist's bullet. Soviet people, participants in the gathering stressed, revere the memory of the courageous fighter and humanist. They come out in defence of Ben Chavis and James Grant, John Harris and Assata Shakur, all prisoners of racism, in the USA, languishing behind prison walls.

BOVIN ANALYZES DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-PRC-USSR RELATIONSHIPS

LD151701Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Political commentator A. Bovin article: "New Aspects of Relations"]

[Text] The decision by Beijing [Peking] and Washington to establish diplomatic relations is among the most notable international events of last year. It is still difficult to say with certainty what will really follow this decision and what changes it will cause in the disposition of political forces in Asia and elsewhere. Everything has not become sufficiently clear yet. Evidently both Beijing and Washington are continuing to consider how to utilize in practice the potential which is opening up in the one instance from the viewpoint of Chinese interests and, in the other, from that of American interests.

Nevertheless, some things are already clear.

In general the normalization of Chinese-American relations seems perfectly natural. On the contrary, it seemed an obvious anomaly that these two powers did not have normal relations in our time, the time of peaceful coexistence, detente and active international cooperation. And so, disregarding the political specifics and ignoring for a time the strategic double-and maybe triple-dealing--of which there are masters in both capitals--it could be said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States is part of the natural course of events.

Now let us take the next step. Let us place this almost academic conclusion in the context of political reality and let us examine the motives which brought about the accord between Beijing and Washington.

As is well known, on a general level the task of normalizing Chinese-American relations was broached in the 1972 Shanghai Communique--that is, more than 6 years ago. The Taiwan issue prevented its resolution. The Chinese set rigorous conditions for the Americans: severing diplomatic relations with Taipei, abrogating the American-Taiwanese "mutual security" treaty and withdrawing all American military personnel from the island.

Long and noisy arguments began in the United States over whether or not to agree to the Chinese demands. There may have been arguments, but as far as I can judge, official Washington had in principle long been ready to accept Beijing's terms. But for its part it insisted that the Beijing authorities officially and publicly renounce any attempts to forcibly annex Taiwan to China.

Beijing rejected Washington's demand, saying that the Taiwan problem is the domestic concern of China. Thus the deadlock was formed from which for a long time no way out could be found. The shift, many people believe, took place last May when Brzezinski visited Beijing. In the fall the talks were accelerated. Let us listen to their finale in NEWSWEEK magazine's version: 14 December "an elated Zbigniew Brzezinski walked into the Oval Office. He found the President so engrossed in a memo that it took several moments before Carter looked up to see his national security assistant grinning from ear to ear. 'Mr President, the deed is done,' Brzezinski said, handing Carter a top-secret cable from Beijing. The President glanced at the cable, smiled at Brzezinski and replied serenely: 'Good boys!" [molodtsy].

The content of the "top-secret cable" disclosing the final touches to the compromise which had been reached is no longer secret. The American "good boys" had effectively accepted the Chinese conditions. True, with three amendments. [paragraph continues]

First, the "mutual security" treaty is not abrogated immediately but in a year's time--1 January 1980. Second, the American fleet continues to patrol the Gulf of Taiwan. Third, the United States will continue to supply "defensive" weapons and military equipment to Taiwan.

And what about the Chinese "good boys"? They made no official promise, although a "tacit understanding" was reached to the effect that they would not use force. At any rate, that is how the Americans interpret the situation.

A curious situation has risen. The United States has juridically admitted that Taiwan is PRC province; that is, it has dropped its legal objections to Taiwan's joining China. And China has legally sanctioned the continuation of special relations between this province and the United States. Since the United States has agreed that the "Chinese Republic" (as Taiwan officially calls itself) does not exist, then we are now talking about relations between the "people" of the United States and the "people" of Taiwan.

Of course, both sides (the PRC and the United States) expect, as a result of normalization, to strengthen their international positions and intensify their influence on Asian and world affairs. The Chinese do not conceal their intention to use the "American card" for anti-Soviet purpose--in order to, as the CCP Central Committee Third Plenum communique says, expand the "international united front of struggle against hegemonism." If you believe the Western press, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua was more open about it in a private speech: "It is necessary to win the United States over to our side in order to focus all efforts on the struggle against the chief enemy."

The Beijing leaders are aware that China is weak. They want to make it strong. In this context Beijing is assessing new possibilities of obtaining American equipment and technology. Moreover, the Chinese leaders believe--and not without reason--that an agreement with the United States will give them broader access to the West European weapons market.

U.S. motives are, perhaps, more multifaceted. Washington is generally aware that the course of events is objectively leading to the reduction of the American "presence" in Asia. And an accord with the PRC--if you consider Beijing's repeated invitation to an Asian dance--enables the United States, at least for awhile to restructure and strengthen its position in Asia.

As regards the Soviet Union, the Washington administration has come out with repeated assurances that the normalization of Chinese-American relations is not directed against our country. On the strategic plane the American leaders are obviously aware that a deterioration in Soviet-American relations will create difficulties and problems for the United States which cannot be concealed or compensated by improving Chinese-American relations. And, therefore, I find it hard to accept that the United States will form a broad coalition with China directed against the USSR. In the tactical plane the Americans undoubtedly see the normalization of their relations with the PRC as a lever for pressuring the Soviet Union. What will come of this is another matter.

When examining U.S. motives you cannot lose sight of the economic considerations. Big business has long been complaining about lagging behind its competitors in opening up the Chinese market. American capital has prepared itself for a leap across the ocean and is trying to squeeze as much as possible out of the "modernization" of China. Incidentally, this is already beginning to worry the Japanese. And Beijing, which is benefiting from the fierce competition, is adding fuel to the fire.

Recently, comparing the efficiency and business acumen of American and Japanese businessmen, PRC Metallurgical Industry Minister Tang Ke [Tang Ko] called the United States a "smart rabbit" and Japan a "sleepy rabbit." Developing the metaphor, it can be said that you could scarcely keep these rabbits going on Chinese cabbage.... It will be interesting to find out how they are feeling in a few years when China has to start paying back the multibillion-dollar IOU's. In fact, the volume of Chinese exports is so limited that balanced trade does not enter into it.

The economic aspects of Chinese-American relations and their prospects have again drawn attention to the Jackson-Vanik amendment. Obviously it also applies to the PRC. Those who favor rapprochement between the United States and the PRC, including Senator Jackson, see no problem there: While maintaining existing restrictions with respect to the USSR, they say, China must be granted Most-Favored Nation status and credit restrictions must be lifted. One would like to hope that not all Jackson's colleagues share this one-sided approach. In the final analysis this is one of those practical issues from which it is possible to verify the truthfulness of Americans' assertions that they are not about to put an anti-Soviet filling in the American-Chinese pie.

Nearly 1 month has passed since the decision to normalize Chinese-American relations. What has happened in that time?

Beijing started a massive moral and political assault on Taiwan. An "appeal to compatriots on Taiwan" was adopted at a session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee 26 December. It says that everything is already prepared for "Taiwan's speedy return to the motherland's bosom" and that "nobody should act against the will of the nation and the march of history." The appeal announces an end to the shelling of the islands off the Chinese coast. It is also proposed to establish economic ties, sea and air links and contacts in science, culture, sports and so forth. To judge by recent statements, Beijing is even prepared to maintain the [sociopolitical] system and administration which exist on Taiwan, granting the island approximately the same status as Hong Kong or Macao.

Passions will continue to seethe around Taiwan for a long time yet. But on the whole the weight of this problem in Asian affairs will evidently decrease. Other, more serious problems are arising. Beijing, as the New York TIMES put it, is manifesting an "unrestrainable desire" to obtain weapons from the West. The normalization of Chinese-American relations--I repeat--will make access to Western weapons easier for China. Taking the PRC's present foreign policy course into account, the Soviet Union believes the policy of supplying arms to China to be shortsighted and harmful to peace and stability in Asia.

Our country is drawing the conclusions from the situation which has been created. The USSR has everything it needs to reliably guarantee its security. But the issue is much broader.

On the eve of the new year, the Indian EXPRESS cautiously wrote that Delhi "is somewhat afraid" of China's military modernization with Western support. Such fears are also arising in Tokyo. And for those who are calling for the militarization of Japan, the arming of China is a splendid excuse to agitate for a buildup in the country's military potential. It is not hard to predict that the arming of China will give rise to an increase in military budgets in other Asian states, small and medium-sized. As a result, instead of the strengthening of stability which Beijing and Washington are now discussing with satisfaction, impetus will be given to the arms race, which by the nature of things does not only concern Asia. I am afraid that such a turn of events will not even promote U.S. interests, unless, of course, you have in mind the interests of General Dynamics or Lockheed.

Many observers' attention is now being drawn to the complex movements in the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo triangle. As of now, Beijing is encouraging military and political ties between Japan and the United States. But in the future, it seems to me, the Chinese will lay claim to the special nature of their relations with Tokyo. The "sleepy rabbit" both wants and fears this. And the "smart rabbit"? Drunk on Maotai, it has clearly forgotten about the coming hangover....

A number of other assumptions could probably also be made. But it is more sensible to wait. Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit to Washington will clarify some things. The dynamics of the concluding stage of the SALT-II talks and particularly the forthcoming Senate debate will give some indication. In any case the Soviet Union has sufficiently firm international positions and enough levers to neutralize the possible negative consequences of Beijing's and Washington's maneuvers.

UNREST, DEMONSTRATIONS AFFECT MANY REGIONS IN CHINA

LD151856Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] London, January 15, TASS--A REUTER correspondent reports from Beijing [Peking] that demonstrations by working people who arrived in the capital from different parts of the country took place there yesterday and today. They also came to submit complaints to higher party, government and military bodies. Some 300 people who protested against persecution and hunger and demanded the implementation of elementary human rights, passed through Beijing's central streets and the Square of Heavenly Peace. At the residence of the Chinese leadership they were stopped by army servicemen who attempted to disperse them. According to one of the demonstrators, they came there in despair, for they could find protection nowhere. Locally, he said, arbitrariness is rife. People, just as before, are subjected to persecution.

This is far from the only demonstration caused by the plight of Chinese working people. On January 8 peasants came to Beijing to protest against the arbitrariness of the authorities and hunger. Everything indicates that unrest among the people has affected many regions. According to a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent in Beijing, the workers of the Shanghai silk factory took to the streets to protest against their miserly wages and harsh working conditions. Demonstrators said their wages are so low that they go hungry all the time. When dispersing the demonstration, the police opened fire and wounded a woman.

In recent weeks young people in a number of Chinese cities protested against the systematic forcible dispatch of city school-leavers to remote rural areas. In December such a major industrial center as Shanghai for several days was the scene of demonstrations by young Chinese demanding jobs in town. The demonstrators included several thousand young people who had illegally returned from rural areas, where they were sent contrary to their wishes. In the town of Xian [Sian]--the center of the northwestern Province of Shaanxi [Shensi], 30 young people, deported to the countryside during the "Cultural Revolution," went on a hunger strike early in January demanding permission to live and work where they were born and grew up.

Last month the paper RENMIN RI BAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] reported that the Chinese leadership passed a decision envisaging the continuation of the practice, whereby city school-leavers were actually exile to the countryside, a practice introduced by Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] during the "Cultural Revolution." Contrary to the Beijing leaders' repeated promises to take into account the demands for improving the life of the people, the plight of the Chinese toiling people remains grave and causes widespread discontent.

'REFORGER' EXERCISE 'ANOTHER MAJOR NATO MILITARY DISPLAY'

ID121811Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 12 Jan 79 ID

["'Reforger' in Winter"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, 12 January--This is the first time that the NATO command intends to stage the "Reforger" military exercise, which consists mainly of airlifting U.S. Army units from the United States to Europe, during the winter.

It has been officially announced that over 14,000 soldiers will arrive from the United States at NATO airbases in the FRG as well as Belgium and Luxembourg in the next few days. A total of 60,000 tons of various military cargoes and equipment are being shipped to West European ports.

These troops will receive military equipment including tanks, armored vehicles, artillery and missile platforms at U.S. military stores in the FRG.

They will be joined later by armored and mechanized brigades from the FRG, Britain, Canada and the Netherlands for ground maneuvers due to take place in the West German states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria. This makes the exercise, which is to last until 7 February, another major NATO military display in areas adjacent to the borders of the socialist states.

Observers note that NATO has lately been almost continuously conducting maneuvers encompassing extensive territories in Western Europe. A series of exercises with a total participation of over 300,000 soldiers and officers ended last November after several months.

West European public opinion firmly condemns such militarist actions as contrary to the interest of detente and security on the continent.

GROMYKO'S ITALY VISIT TO CONTRIBUTE TO PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

ID152236Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 15 Jan 79 ID

[Anatoliy Turyev commentary]

[Excerpts] In the last few years, the Soviet Union and Italy have regularly exchanged visits by statesmen and political personalities. These meetings between the leaders of both countries (?lead to the improvement) of bilateral relations and enable the dialog on the most important international problems to be developed in the interests of detente. Our country's coherent line in favor of peaceful coexistence and the full implementation of the Helsinki agreements opens renewed possibilities for multifaceted cooperation with Italy.

As is demonstrated by statements by both the Soviet and Italian sides, there remain unused possibilities in all fields of bilateral cooperation. Of course, across a broad range of problems, including some fairly important ones, there are differences between the parties. But it is important that the parties, with patience and acting in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--in the spirit of the principle of coexistence--should be seeking those things that will bring our countries closer.

The forthcoming visit to Rome by Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, must certainly contribute to the consolidation of this principle, namely to bring closer [words indistinct] the Soviet Union and Italy in the interests of the two peoples and universal peace.

IZVESTIYA HITS ITALIAN 'SHOW OF STRENGTH' IN PERSIAN GULF

LD151253Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[L. Kdrein article: "The Rest Will Follow..."]

[Text] As is well known, the U.S. Lockheed firm as well as a group of Rome politicians who received bribes profited from the sale of Hercules aircraft to Italy. During their trial the question was repeatedly raised: Why were these clumsy transport aircraft needed at all? Finally, LA STAMPA reports that the Hercules have been used and have begun to justify the expenditure and the bribes. They have journeyed from cold and gloomy Italy to the burning sands of Kuwait. However, they are not loaded with tourists seeking the sun during the new year vacation.

Paratroopers from a special "commando" subunit sat in orderly ranks aboard the Hercules aircraft. The unit is called "folgore," which translates as "lightning." Under the monarchy, under Mussolini and currently it has been customary to call crack subunits by this poetic name.

So why was "lightning" suddenly instructed to flash over Kuwait? There are no difficulties between Italy and that small Arab country. It is simply that some people in Rome decided to stage their own little "show of strength" against Iran. If the United States is sending cruisers to the Persian Gulf, why shouldn't they, as far as possible, act "in defense of the Italian citizens working in Iran"? LA STAMPA asserts that the "folgore" boys will be "ready to go into action" if "serious difficulties" for Italians emerge in Iran.

As far as is known, Iran and Italy have quite good business relations. The people's movement of opposition to the shah has advanced no slogans hostile to Italian specialists or against specialists from other countries who are not interfering in Iran's internal affairs. The question arises: Why did the Italian military cast their thunderbolts? Surely not simply to imitate the Pentagon's actions? Clearly, where one goes, the rest will follow....

FINLAND'S GROWING TIES WITH CEMA REVIEWED

LD150859Y Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Yuriy Dashkov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--The 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is an important event in the life of world public. The experience of cooperation of the socialist countries has an increasingly far-reaching impact on world economic relations, contributes to eliminating discrimination and inequality generated in interstate relations by imperialist policies. Interest is growing world-wide in cooperation with CMEA, with the socialist countries, whose economy, unlike that of the capitalist states, develops on a planned basis without crisis.

Finland was the first country of market economy to conclude an agreement on cooperation with CMEA. The five-years while the agreement has been in effect have convincingly shown the usefulness and profitableness of the document both for the economy of Finland and the CMEA member countries.

Cooperation between Finland and the CMEA member countries is conducted in full conformity with the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference. It has shown in practice the positive significance and vitality of these principles for the development of relations between states of different social systems.

The protocol of the latest, sixth session of the commission for cooperation between CMEA and Finland, which was held in November 1978 in Helsinki, pointed out that mutual trade and economic relations are developing successfully. Finland's trade with CMEA grew from 900 million roubles in 1973 to 2,600 million in 1977, or almost three-fold.

Only last year, foreign trade organisations of the CMEA member countries and Finnish firms concluded 22 agreements, which are being successfully implemented nowadays.

Speaking in Helsinki in November last year, Finnish Minister of Trade and Industry Eero Rantala stressed the profitableness for his country of cooperation with the CMEA member states. He cited as an example the agreement on cooperation in the manufacture of loading and unloading mechanisms, under which Finnish firms supply equipment to the CMEA countries as well as the agreements on cooperation in the manufacture of power industry equipment, machines for the pulp and paper industry and others.

Finland's cooperation with the CMEA member countries serves towards further developing and deepening multilateral ties between the peoples of these states, towards creating a healthier international atmosphere in the European Continent.

Relations between Finland and CMEA are built along the lines of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninteference in internal affairs, on the basis of mutual benefit of the sides, i.e., along the principles of peaceful coexistence of states, for whose implementation the socialist countries come out.

BRIEFS

EQUIPMENT FOR GREEK POWER STATION--Leningrad, January 10, TASS--The Soviet firm Leningrad Metal Works is to deliver 300,000-kw turbines to Greece for the Kardia Thermal Power Station. Unlike the turbines which are widely used at Soviet thermal power stations, those intended for Greece will be suited for the lower steam parametres adopted in Europe. The Greek Keratsinion Power Station is, too, fitted out with Soviet equipment. Generators for the ordered turbines are to be manufactured by the Elektrosila firm. This year the Leningrad firms are to deliver two generating sets. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD]

MALTESE YOUTH DELEGATION--Moscow, January 15, TASS--A delegation of the League of Progressive Youth of Malta headed by the National Secretary P. Muskat has stayed in the Soviet Union. During a discussion at the Committee of the Youth Organizations of the USSR, problems were discussed pertaining to the international youth movement as well as prospects for a further development of bilateral cooperation between the Soviet YCL and the League of Progressive Youth. The delegation's members visited the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD]

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Shah Leaves for Egypt

LD152026Y Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 15, TASS--It has been learned from a MENA agency report that the shah of Iran intends to leave his country tomorrow. The agency announced the shah's expected arrival in the Egyptian city of Aswan on January 16 for talks with President Anwar as-Sadat. Nothing is reported about the shah's further plans. It is believed, however, that his final destination is the United States.

Increase in U.S. Military Presence

LD151323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 10 January, TASS--The United States is trying its best to influence the course of Iranian events. As the Pentagon has announced, the Americans have doubled the number of their warships cruising in the region of the Arabian Sea, in the immediate vicinity of Iran's shores. A new detachment of American ships consisting of the missile-carrying destroyers "Decatur" and "Hoel" and the destroyer "Kincaid" has gone there. The missile cruiser "Sterett," the destroyer "Waddell" and the frigate "Bradley" have been there, with auxiliary ships, since the middle of last November. Furthermore, an additional three U.S. naval ships are patrolling the Persian Gulf: the command ship "La Salle," the missile frigate "Talbot" and the destroyer "Blandy."

An American squadron consisting of the aircraft carrier "Constellation," the missile cruiser "Leahy" and several auxiliary ships could appear in the Indian Ocean at any moment. The ships entered the South China Sea 29 December from a naval base in the Philippines on the orders of U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and since then have been in readiness near the Straits of Malacca. A Pentagon spokesman has said that an American squadron will remain in the Indian Ocean "indefinitely" while the "crisis in Iran" continues.

The State Department announced today that the United States will send a group of supersonic F-15 fighters to a base in the Arabian Peninsula in the next few days. The Pentagon has explained that they will be accompanied by 250-300 American servicemen. AP points out that it is a question of "demonstrating the American military presence in the Persian Gulf."

U.S. Implicated in Coup Plans

LD151309Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 10 January, TASS--It can be seen from reports coming out of Iran, as well as from American press materials, that the U.S. authorities are working toward a military coup in Iran, reckoning, in particular, on using the Iranian Armed Forces for this purpose. Here it is proposed to remove Bakhtiar's present civilian government from power and replace it with a military dictatorship. It follows from the same sources that the said American circles are prepared to carry out this action with or without the shah's participation.

As Western correspondents report, General Oveysi, who recently resigned the posts of commander of Iranian ground forces and head of Tehran's military administration, is now holding consultations in Washington on plans for the seizure of power by the military.

According to one coup scenario, a UPI report states, the military is to start acting only after the shah has left the country. On coming into power, the military junta could then invite the shah to return to Iran. In this way, UPI writes, the monarch would avoid charges that the coup was inspired by himself.

At a press conference held in Washington yesterday a U.S. State Department spokesman refused to confirm press reports that the United States has informed the shah that his temporary departure from the country could considerably ease the situation and help to restore stability and order. He said that the United States, including the American ambassador in Tehran, has never given the shah such advice. The State Department spokesman emphasized that there have been no changes in the U.S. stand with regard to the shah's position.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian political and religious leader living in exile in France, has demanded that the United States stop interfering in Iran's internal affairs and withdraw its "advisers," who are the instrument of this interference.

Khomeyni also did not exclude the possibility of a military coup in Iran.

If a coup occurs, National Front leader K. Sanjabi has declared, it will be a tragedy for the Iranian people.

A large group of well-known American scientists and public figures has called on the U.S. administration to abandon backstage maneuvers in Iran. "We are profoundly concerned over U.S. interference in Iran," reads their appeal to the White House published in the Washington POST under the heading "Hands Off Iran."

Huyser 'Interfering' in Iran

LD151355Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[From the international review "A Day in the Life of the Planet" under the editorship of N. Khokhlov: "General Huyser Gives Advice...."]

[Text] U.S. official circles never tire of making statements about their alleged noninterference in Iran's internal affairs, although their interference has long been a fact. After all, a U.S. military mission was established in Tehran back in 1942. Nowadays it is not a mission but a veritable army within an army: There are 40 thousand U.S. instructors and specialists in Iran. There are enough generals for these 40,000 men, but evidently they were one short....

The United States hastily sent Gen Robert Huyser to Tehran to "preserve the unity of the Iranian Army." It would appear that a function of this kind ought to belong to Iranians themselves and to their military men. That would follow from the standpoint of real and not merely verbal noninterference. General Huyser's strange mission with his special instructions attests to clear and totally unconcealed U.S. interference in Iranian events and to an attempt to take control of these events and channel them in a direction that suits the United States.

U.S. Plans for Intervention Resisted

ID151452Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Jan 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] U.S. policy is aimed at awkward and unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of Iran and at preventing the Iranians from resolving their own affairs. This policy is assuming a [word indistinct] feature concerning the continuation of popular demonstrations in Iran. Our commentator writes:

One of the basic reasons for the current U.S. policy toward Iran is that the U.S. Defense Department fears that if Iran is lost, the United States will lose one of its strategic bases in the Near and Middle East. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR gives a similar description of the reason for the White House's concern over the course of events in Iran. U.S. imperialist circles have long regarded Iran as an important part of their plans aimed at crushing national liberation movements in this area, expanding the arms race and harming the extension of detente in the Middle East.

In 1955, the United States dragged Iran into the military bloc of CENTO; and in 1959 Washington imposed a military agreement on Iran. Past events have clearly proven that CENTO and military alliance with the United States have an antinational characteristic which is very dangerous for peace.

The e[illegible]tant military expenditures that have been imposed on Iran within the framework of the CENTO bloc and military alliance with the United States constitute a heavy burden on the Iranian economy that prevents the implementation of social and economic reforms, the removal of economic backwardness and improvement in the people's welfare.

Current events in Iran clearly show that the Iranian people are aware that excessive military expenditures and the country's militarism, which is encouraged by U.S. imperialist circles, are one of the causes of the difficult economic situation in Iran. It is not fortuitous that everywhere the walls in Tehran and other Iranian cities carry the slogans: Americans, Get Out of Iran; Americans, Go Home!

During the past 5 years alone America has sold $10 billion worth of arms to Iran and in the last 20 years, according to the American TIME magazine, Iran has spend $36 billion on the purchase of arms. In this way a large portion of Iranian oil revenues is being spent on nonproductive purposes and has been poured into the coffers of the U.S. monopolies and other Western countries that produce weapons.

Many Iranian public figures have aptly pointed out that had these funds been used for implementing the national Iranian program, Iran would long ago have resolved many of its hot economic and social issues which have caused extensive discontent among the people. In recent years important changes have occurred in the Near and Middle East region which have strengthened the anti-imperialist forces in this area. In the PDRY and certain Arab countries, progressive regimes, which conduct a rigorous struggle against imperialism, and reaction and for democratic and social progress, have consolidated their positions. These regimes are fighting against militarism and military designs in the Near and Middle East and perceive clearly the conspiracies of the imperialist forces.

The people's revolution in Afghanistan has led this country to adopt decisively the path of progressive social and economic reforms for the benefit of its people. Social reforms in these countries occur through the will and desire of their peoples, who are building the foundation of their lives in their own homes. This is precisely what has made the imperialist and reactionary circles anxious and frightened and has led them in turn to take measures to prevent the process of social and economic reforms in these countries and to crush the struggle of the peoples of this region, including the Iranian people, for self-improvement and the realization of real national independence.

Our commentator continues: For this reason, the Washington authorities are showing more concern than ever before that events in Iran might prevent the American (?exploiters) from using Iran to implement their strategic interests. It is not without reason that the American NEW REPUBLIC magazine writes with great concern: Iran is the only country in the Persian Gulf region that can police this area.

This kind of remark, which is often seen in the U.S. and Western press, clearly shows that the U.S. Defense Department wishes to crush the Iranian national liberation movement in the future too, just as we witnessed in Dhofar. It also wishes to use Iran as a base for struggle against countries that are implementing social and economic reforms by the will and desire of their nations. In order to keep Iran as its military ally, America is trying to pave the way for the participation of the aggressive CENTO bloc in its struggles to interfere in the internal affairs of the Iranian people. Some time ago NATO Secretary General Luns said that the issue of stability in Iran is appropriately a source of concern for the members of this bloc. Naturally, in the eyes of Luns and his supporters in the U.S. Defense Department, stability means crushing the will of the Iranian people and using Iran as a means to implement imperialist policy.

In order to attain this aim, the U.S. Defense Department has made an energetic and rigorous start on preparing for military intervention in the internal affairs of Iran and has sent its warships to the Iranian shores.

Our commentator concludes: But as the course of events in Iran shows, these plans encounter the daily increasing resistance of the Iranian people, who aptly say: We are opposed to America's intervention in Iranian affairs. We are opposed to the U.S. policy aimed at using Iran as a strategic base for its defense department.

Export of 'Red Revolution' Alleged

LD151624Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1218 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, 15 January--The national democratic movement is gaining more and more adherents in Tehran and other cities. Committees, which are taking power into their own hands, are being formed on the spot from among the population. In the estimation of a number of papers "a situation of dyarchy has arisen" and cases of fraternization between soldiers and demonstrators are becoming more frequent.

Mass demonstrations protesting against the shah's regime are taking place in Tehran today at the call of the opposition National Front leaders. It is reported that Prime Minister Bakhtiar received the Senate's approval of his government's program. Nevertheless, he has not yet been able to obtain a vote of confidence for the government from the lower chamber of Iran's Parliament, the Majlis, where debates will be continued.

Speaking in a broadcast on the U.S. radio and television network CBS, Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the political and religious opposition to the shah's regime who is currently in Paris, spoke of his intention to declare an "Islamic state" in Iran in the near future.

According to Khomeyni, "Bakhtiar's present government does not correspond to the wishes and aspirations of the people and does not have their support."

In a number of recent interviews given to representatives of Iranian and foreign press, Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar has made statements which are of an openly antieommunist and even anti-Soviet nature. For example, talking about the present Iranian opposition movement, the prime minister, distorting the state of affairs, attempted to prove that a wide plot allegedly formulated by communists both within the country and abroad exists behind the scenes of the movement.

The plot's aim is no more and no less than the dismemberment of Iran. Indeed, a plot does exist. But it is a plot by those elements supporting the idea of a military coup in Iran. The plot originates from high-ranking Iranian military personages. It is supported by the United States--and this is known not only to Iran's political figures but also to broad political circles in Iran.

The prime minister's statement about exporting "Red revolution" to Iran pursues a perfectly distinct aim: to discredit the present opposition movement, to show its allegedly non-national character and to frighten unstable opposition elements with the alleged "communist threat". Such obsolete anticommunist statements have not benefited anyone, including Iran, nor have they benefited Bakhtiar's predecessors and are hardly likely to benefit him. As for the development of Soviet-Iranian relations, they can substantially cloud them. Is this not, perhaps, the very aim which those who have now turned out to be in power in Iran are pursuing, including Iran's affairs--the American special services?

Obviously, the authors of the interviews about exporting a "Red revolution, terror and murders" to Iran ought to recognize the real threat and distinguish it from the mythical one.

15 Jan Situation Report

LD152345Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tension persists in Iran. Reports from many cities speak of fresh demonstrations against the shah's regime and against U.S. interference in Iranian affairs. The shah is likely to go abroad this weekend for an indefinite time. In his absence, the country will be run by the Regency Council he has appointed. There is speculation that his departure will intensify the demonstrations to overthrow the regime. Here is a dispatch from a correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS:

In Iran tens of thousands of people continue to take part in demonstrations calling for democratic changes and an end to American interference. Over 100,000 demonstrators crowded the streets around Tehran's main bazaar on Monday in a rally organized by the opposition National Front. Many of the watching soldiers fraternized with the demonstrators and stuck carnations down the barrels of their guns. On Friday, millions of marchers are expected to take to the streets in a repetition of the mourning processions held in several cities on 10 and 11 December.

Iran's Senate, the upper house of Parliament, in an unscheduled session on Monday passed a vote of confidence in the new government of Shahpur Bakhtiar, evidently to clear the way for early departure of the shah. In his absence a nine-man Regency Council would take over his functions as head of state. The shah is expected to be out of the country for a holiday of an undisclosed duration. There were strong rumors in political circles in Tehran that the shah would leave the country on Wednesday. The exiled religious leader Khomeyni has said the Regency Council is illegal and unacceptable, like all other institutions set up under the shah. He called to prevent a military coup in Iran. Khomeyni also denounced America's interference in the affairs of his country. He sent a message to the participants of a meeting in Tehran as the United States had begun sending F-15 fighter planes to the Persian Gulf area. Earlier, the Pentagon doubled the number of warships near the Iranian coast. According to press reports, the United States is promoting a military coup in Iran similar to that in Chile. That was the situation in Iran as seen by a correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS.

'RIGHTWING' CHRISTIAN OPERATIONS IN LEBANON INCREASING

LD130024Y Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 12, TASS--The military formations of the so-called "South Lebanon Defence Army" committed another gross provocation in the south of the country. The artillery of the right-wing forces subjected to heavy shelling an area situated between the settlements Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, Kafr Hamam and Al-Khuraybah. Several shells burst in the immediate vicinity of the positions of the provisional U.N. force stationed there in keeping with the Security Council resolutions.

Such activities have been especially stepped up in recent days. Several days ago right-wing Christian military formations undertook an attempt to capture the settlement Tibnin and a number of nearby villages. The increasing activity of the right-wing Christian forces is accompanied by concentration of Israeli motorised and tank units in the Lebanese territory, in the area of Haddathah near the settlement Rashaf, transformed into a military camp. According to eyewitness accounts, in recent days additional Israeli tanks and other military materiel were transferred there.

Meanwhile in Beirut consultations continue between political and military leaders about the dangerous situation in the south. Lebanon's Prime Minister Salim al-Huss described the developments in the south as expanding Israeli aggression. Tel Aviv, the prime minister pointed out, is behind the activities of the illegal military formations of the right-wing Christian conservative forces.

LEBANESE SITUATION 'DETERIORATES;' AL-HUSS VISITS SYRIA

LD141804Y Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 14, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital has again sharply deteriorated. Last night, military detachments of the right-wing Christian forces instigated armed clashes with units of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Fighting continued for several hours with the use of tanks, heavy artillery and rockets in Al-Ashrafiyah, Badaru, and Galerie Simon areas. Fires broke out in some parts of Beirut, electricity and water supply was disrupted. There are casualties among the civilian population: 15 persons were killed and more than 80 injured. Traffic between eastern and western districts of the city was practically disrupted. Conservative snipers are as before active in "hot spots."

The statement by the command of the inter-Arab forces issued here says that the inter-Arab forces will not permit provocations aimed at aggravating the situation and will work towards establishing peace and security in the country.

At the same time, alarming news continues coming from the south of the country, where the so-called "Army for the Defence of the South of Lebanon," supported by Israeli military is intensively preparing for an expansion of the zone under its control. According to eye-witnesses, the conservative forces received yesterday a new consignment of Israeli tanks and armoured personnel vehicles, which massed in At-Tayyibah village. More than 30 Israeli armoured personnel carriers appeared in Marun ar-Ra's area. The villagers were ordered to leave their homes under the pretext that the area was declared a restricted military zone.

Israeli Air Force planes are continuing reconnaissance flights practically all over Lebanon's territory. Israeli shops were spotted near Tyre, where Palestinian refugee camps are located.

The local political circles do not conceal their concern over the continuing provocative activity by the Israeli military and are expressing the supposition that Israel is preparing to launch a fresh military adventure against Lebanon.

Damascus, January 14, TASS--The one-day official visit to Syria by Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss is over. At the close of the Syrian-Lebanese talks, a press conference of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian minister of foreign affairs, was held here. He said Syrian units that are part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force will remain in Lebanon until the accomplishment of the task assigned to them.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reaffirmed Syria's unchanged stand with regard to the legitimate Lebanese authorities and declared for the spreading of their full sovereignty over the entire Lebanese territory. The minister pointed out that Syria's actions in Lebanon are aimed at strengthening Lebanese sovereignty.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Salim al-Huss held talks with Syrian leaders. The talks passed in a fraternal atmosphere. It was once again emphasized at the talks that Syria supports the decisions of the conference at Bayt ad-Din and is fully resolved to uphold and keep the unity of the people and territorial integrity of Lebanon, he said.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST OFFICIAL DENOUNCES CAMP DAVID, EGYPT

LD152304Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Albert Farhat, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Politburo, has been in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Listen to an interview which he gave to our correspondent, Vadim Volkov: [begin recording]

[Volkov] Comrade Farhat, reports are coming in from Beirut every day about continuous armed provocations by the Israeli military in the south of your country. What, in your opinion, is Tel Aviv's purpose?

[Farhat] The situation in Lebanon is typified today by an aggravation of the situation in the south where the Israeli military is actively using the rightwing groupings, or the so-called Army for the Defense of Southern Lebanon, for its own interests.

In this respect, Tel Aviv is pursuing two goals: First, it seeks to strengthen the rightists' position there by expanding the zone they control and, in the final analysis, to create a buffer state, a puppet state, in southern Lebanon. Second, Israel is trying to undermine the Palestinian resistance movement and, in this way inflict a blow on all progressive Arab forces. It is worth noting that Israel's policy toward Lebanon is supported not only by the imperialist forces but also by the Egyptian leadership. But the Lebanese progressive forces, together with the Palestinian resistance movement, are fully determined to oppose these reactionary plans. And we are supported by the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all truly democratic forces in our difficult struggle.

[Question] Comrade Farhat, how do you assess the efforts of the present Egyptian leadership to conclude a separate peace treaty with Israel?

[Answer] The Camp David agreement represents, first and foremost, As-Sadat's betrayal of the just demands and interests of the Arabs and the Palestinians. Both the Egyptian president's policy and his actions clearly show that he has finally gone over to the camp of those who oppose the Arab national liberation movement. And the forces of imperialism, who are now striving to set up a triple alliance--the United States, Israel and Egypt--against the progressive Arab countries, have been using this. I would like to point out one other essential fact--the increase in Egypt's military budget. Why is As-Sadat building up his military potential if he does not intend to fight for the return of captured Arab lands? Because the Egyptian president has decided to turn his army into a tool to put down the progressive regimes of a number of African and Arab countries that are not to the liking of the imperialist circles of the West. [end recording]

U.S. RESUMPTION OF 'SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY' IN MIDEAST NOTED

LD141650Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 14, TASS--The U.S. Department of State announced a decision to resume "shuttle diplomacy" with a view to boosting the efforts aimed at securing a separate deal between Egypt and Israel. According to a State Department statement, A. Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador, and H. Hansell, legal adviser to the State Department, are to go to Israel next week and will then visit Cairo.

They are assigned the task to solve the remaining matters connected with the text of a peace treaty in order to prepare ground for talks at ministers' level.

Cairo, January 14, TASS--Egypt continues consultation with the USA to clarify procedural matters of tripartite talks. This was stated by B. Ghali, the A.R.E. minister of state for foreign affairs, in an interview with the weekly newspaper AS-SIYASH.

In an obvious attempt to delude the Egyptian and world public, the minister maintained that an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty will include a "just settlement" of the problem of the Western Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza sector.

Cairo's further concessions in the face of U.S.-Israeli pressure hold out a promise to be lavishly paid by Washington.

As the weekly OCTOBER reported today with reference to a statement by K. Hasan 'Ali, the A.R.E. minister of defence, Egypt will soon get a large number of U.S. C-130 military transport planes which will be used for the training of airborne troops. Besides, the journal emphasizes, the USA is to provide Egypt with a batch of F-5 fighters this year.

These data confirm recent reports by the Lebanese weekly MIDDLE EAST REPORTER and other Arab organs of the press that Egyptian leaders are now effecting a reorganisation of the army to convert it into a mobile force for use in suppressing progressive regimes in a number of African and Arab countries, regimes which are unwelcome to imperialist circles of the West.

Paris, January 14, TASS--Speaking in Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan again pointed to the Israeli Cabinet's striving to sign a peace treaty with Egypt as soon as possible, treaty which, he said, would promote Israel's getting out of isolation. Dayan, however, made it clear that in so doing Tel Aviv does not intend to waive its demands to Egypt.

In the context of discontinuance of the supply of Iranian oil to Israel, Dayan warned that Israel's all oil [as received] resources are becoming an invaluable capital to it. Observers point out that behind this is Israel's efforts to retain the right of priority in utilising, to satisfy its needs, the output of oil deposits in the Egypt-owned territorial waters of the Gulf of Suez where the Israeli occupation administration continues to exercise its sway.

At the same time Israeli Agriculture Minister Sharon announced the government's intention to set up another four settlements in the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan. This decision is viewed here as a reminder to Cairo of Tel Aviv's determination to secure territorial acquisitions at the expense of the Arabs with any outcome of the Egyptian-Israeli talks.

AL-ASAD SAYS EGYPT ENCOURAGING ISRAELI ENTRENCHMENT

LD160806Y Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 16, TASS--Peace in the Middle East cannot be divorced from the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, above all, their right to selfdetermination and the setting up of their own independent state. This was declared by Syria's President H. al-Asad, speaking at the 14th session of the National Council of Palestine, which was opened here. He pointed out that the struggle for the exercise of these rights was a criterion of the sincerity of those who expressed their desire for peace in that region of the world.

The president of Syria criticized the capitulatory course of the Egyptian leaders, which but encouraged Tel Aviv to further entrenchment on the occupied lands of the Palestinians through building new para-military settlements. The Syrian people, he emphasised, will continue the struggle until they achieve the full exercise of the rights of the Palestinians.

TURKEY NOT TO ACCEPT U.S. ESPIONAGE GEAR FROM IRAN

LD151948Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Viktor Levin]

[Text] Okcun, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, has refuted reports that the American secret installations for electronic espionage in Iran may be transferred to Turkey. In connection with the popular uprising in Iran, there has been talk in Washington about the need to move the secret equipment from Iran to some other country. Reports have appeared that the Pentagon would like to set it up in Turkey. However, as Minister Okcun's statement makes clear, the Turkish Government does not intend to agree to this.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO TURKEY REFLECTS 'SERIOUS CONCERN'

LD110132Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2031 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 10 January, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, has arrived in Ankara on an official 2-day visit. He will hold talks with leaders of the Turkish Government.

This is the first visit to Turkey by a Washington representative of such rank since the embargo on supplies of U.S. arms to this country was removed in 1978. It precedes U.S.-Turkish talks on the reopening of the Pentagon's bases and intelligence installations, which were closed by the Turkish Government as a sign of protest against the embargo. These talks will open next week in Ankara. According to administration officials, Warren Christopher's main task will be to assure Turkey "of the strong desire of the United States to give support and aid to a friend and ally in this very important part of the world." In the opinion of informed U.S. observers, this accent on the visit and the high level of the delegation reflect Washington's serious concern over the situation in the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf areas. The United States is now pushing ahead to strengthen the "weak spots" in its strategic plans which have been jeopardized by events in Iran. "The stability of Turkey," the Washington STAR writes in this connection, "assumes additional importance and, as is generally acknowledged, U.S. stakes in that country are big." The press recalls that not only does Turkey border on Iran, but it is also regarded by the NATO bloc as its stronghold in the south Mediterranean area.

The U.S. administration, according to the press, considers the loss of Turkey for the Western alliance "unthinkable." Guided by a desire to tie Ankara more firmly to the "NATO chariot," according to the New York TIMES, Christopher has taken with him not only assurances but guarantees of American military and economic aid totalling over $300 million, which it is planned to grant Turkey in FY 1980.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON AEGEAN SEA TALKS

The following is a correction to an Item entitled 'Resumption of Greek-Turkish Talks on Aegean Sea Welcomed' which appeared in the Eastern Mediterranean section of the 12 Jan Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Paragraph three, lines two through four should read xxx not such a difficult matter, provided there is good will. One can cite the example of the agreement concerning demarcation of the continental shelf in the Black Sea. This agreement was xxx inserting dropped line.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RHODESIA PREPARING LARGE-SCALE ATTACK AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE

LD152254Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Rhodesian regime is preparing a large-scale attack against the People's Republic of Mozambique, reports our East African correspondent Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy.

Army intelligence reported the intensive concentration of racist troops in the areas close to the Mozambique border. According to some estimates their number amounts to about 10,000 soldiers and officers. Mostly these are mobile shock troops equipped with (?cross-country) vehicles, tanks and light rocket-launchers. In concentration zones strongholds are established with ammunition depots and helicopter pads. The depots are being stocked with napalm bombs and bombs of great destructive force. Helicopter gun (word indistinct] have been supplied to the Rhodesian regime lately by the United States and other NATO powers. [Word indistinct] countries have sent to Rhodesia new batches of white mercenaries who went through (?assessment) schools in the Congo and Vietnam. A thousand and a half white mercenaries are reported to be moving towards the border with Mozambique. As a matter of fact the Rhodesian regime has already started on the first stage of a massive operation to invade Mozambique.

In the past few days massive air raids followed intensive reconnaissance flights. The provinces of Gaza, Tete, Beira, Sofia, and Manica have been bombed and napalmed. Peaceful citizens, women and children among them, have been killed and wounded. Rhodesia is sending its spies and commando units to Mozambique in greater numbers. One such group was captured in [name indistinct]. These saboteurs admitted they had been trained at the Rhodesia camps by South African and American instructors.

What is the purpose of Salisbury's widescale aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique? It is not difficult to answer this question. The Salisbury authorities are trying to bring pressure to bear on the neighboring frontline states and particularly on Mozambique and to frighten them, and in this way to weaken their support to the Zimbabwe people.

OPENING OF OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

LD161022Y Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 16, TASS--Questions related to coordination of actions by independent states of Africa in the struggle for the elimination of the last seats of colonialism, anti-popular regimes of apartheid and racism, are on the agenda of the 32nd session of the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity, which was opened here.

The secretary general of the OAU, Edem Jodjo, opening the session, pointed out that the racist regimes in the south of Africa were a constant threat to the free countries of the continent. Evidence of this were the criminal acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and other states of that region. The secretary general called for redoubling efforts in the liberation struggle and tirelessly increasing support for the national liberation movements on the continent.

SOVIET REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION CONTINUES

PRC Pressuring Thailand

LD121940Y Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 12, TASS--According to reports coming here, the Beijing [Peking] leaders are insistently trying to obtain from the Government of Thailand agreement to evacuate through the territory of this country 20,000 of Chinese military representatives from Kampuchea to China. At present, they are staying on the border with Thailand. The first group was expected to cross the border on January 10. Beijing insists that Thailand make available the former United States' military base Utapao as collection point for Chinese military, from where they will be evacuated by Chinese planes to China.

PRC Arms Sought

LD151235Y Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

["A Provocative Venture"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who took the floor at the U.N. Security Council as a "representative" of the pro-Peking puppet Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, overthrown by the Kampuchean people, has said he "requested his Chinese friends to hold secret negotiations with Thailand on questions of transportation of Chinese-made arms to Pol Pot guerrillas".

There is no problem of China's assistance to us, he said in an interview to the American NEWSWEEK. The question is how to transport these arms and ammunition. The only way is through Thailand. The problem is whether Thailand will shut its eyes to it.

Members of New Regime

LD151349Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "Patriots' Victory"]

[Text] Hanoi--A Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the country's supreme executive organ of power, was created 8 January in Phnom Penh.

Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee, became chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council. Pensovan was appointed deputy chairman responsible for defense; Hun Sen is a council member and responsible for foreign affairs; and Chea Sim is a council member and responsible for internal affairs.

Heng Samrin was born in 1932 in a peasant family in Svay Rieng Province. He has participated in revolutionary activity for 20 years now. From 1976 he was the commissar and commander of the fourth division, deputy commander of Kampuchea's eastern military zone and a member of its party committee.

Since May 1978 he has been a leader of the people's uprising against the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The congress of people's representatives at which the KNUFNS was created unanimously elected Heng Samrin chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council has issued an official statement noting that the council has taken power while the Revolutionary Armed Forces control the entire territory of the country.

In western regions of the country patriots are accepting the surrender of the Phnom Penh regime's last military units.

It has been learned from reliable sources that 625 Chinese military advisers who worked in the Chinese Embassy in Phnom Penh have crossed the Khmer border in the region of the railroad branch line in Battambang Province and escaped into Thai territory. There are reports that the Chinese advisers took foreigners as hostages so that they would not be shot en route by the patriotic forces. But the patriots had no intention of preventing the Chinese from leaving Kampuchean soil. History remembers the brutal trials to which foreigners were subjected by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary cutthroats after the capture of Phnom Penh in April 1975. Many foreigners disappeared without trace then.

Reports are still coming in from Phnom Penh regarding the new revolutionary authorities' first moves and the warmth and cordiality with which Kampuchea's population is greeting the soldiers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Paper Welcomes New Regime

LD160915Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Banner of Freedom Over Kampuchea"]

[Text] Pol Pot's hated regime, which turned Kampuchea into an enormous concentration camp, has ceased to exist. The red banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], which portrays the golden towers of the historic Angkor Wat Temple is fluttering over the country as a symbol of freedom and victory.

The first steps taken by the new, real people's power attest to the beginning of an era of restoration and prosperity for a country whose heroic people gave so much effort and so much blood in the struggle for freedom. The rights of all citizens of Kampuchea have been restored, the apparatus of coercion and repression created by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has been immediately disbanded, and people's committees--genuine mouthpieces of the hopes and aspirations of all Kampucheans--have been created everywhere.

The victory of the liberation movement and the overthrow of the pro-Beijing [Peking] puppet regime have caused furious anger in China. The Beijing propaganda apparatus has mounted a campaign of unbridled slander against KNUFNS. At the same time, China's ruling circles have begun feverishly sending large military formations to the borders of Vietnam. In an attempt to delude the world public and to justify stepping up provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border, Beijing media are distorting the facts and accusing Vietnam of "aggression against Kampuchea" and of "provocations and violations of China's territorial integrity."

The people of Kampuchea are also being threatened with war. The bandits from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group who fled to Beijing to escape the Kampucheans' just anger are trying to activate the remnants of their supporters in order to wage a "guerrilla war" and Pol Pot, former prime minister of the reactionary clique, has stated that he intends to "fight on for all time." To judge from all accounts he really is doomed, together with his supporters, "to fight on for all time"--the overthrown regime has no adherents in Kampuchea. As the Paris newspaper L'AURORE wrote, "it is difficult to imagine the Khmer people supporting their cause if they have any freedom of choice...."

And this choice has already been made. The true mouthpiece of the Kampuchean people's interests and aspirations--the KNUFNS--has united all revolutionaries and patriots in the country, has rallied all the people together under its banner and has pointed out the only correct path toward the nation's salvation. In the declaration of the Kampuchean revolution's aims and tasks adopted at the front's inaugural congress, the Kampuchean patriots called on the people to struggle to restore democratic rights and freedoms in the country and create a people's democratic state following the socialist path.

As the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY has reported, a People's Revolutionary Council has been formed in the country and has assumed full power. The declaration on its formation stresses that the Revolutionary Armed Forces control the country's entire territory. The implementation of the KNUFNS' basic program, providing for the creation of people's state organs of power, has begun everywhere.

'National' Nature of Uprising

LD151445Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev article: "Kampuchea's Second Birth"]

[Text] The Kampuchean people have secured an important victory along the road of becoming sole masters of an independent and democratic Kampuchea. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] supported by the populace have swept from the face of their land the bloody dictators of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique who led the country to ruin. In Phnom Penh, the country's capital, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has been set up and taken all power fully into its hands. The grimmest and most terrible stage in the history of the ancient Khmer people is now over and the era of their rebirth is approaching.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was not saved by the patronage of Beijing [Peking], which supplied it with arms and military advisers and, most important, encouraged it to undertake an experiment--disastrous for the people--in the "classic" implementation in Kampuchea of the ideas of Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung], which in essence transformed the country into one huge barracks. Through genocidal methods the people were forced to follow the barbaric rules established by the fascist clique, whose policy borrowed all the most inhuman elements from the arsenal of Hitlerite Nazism, medieval Asia and contemporary racism. As a result of massive repressions, a country of 8 million people lost almost one-third of its citizens. The capital, Phnom Penh, which once had more than 2 million inhabitants, had scarcely 20,000 when it was liberated. People were forcibly driven to places where the clique deemed fit, families were broken up and children taken away, and recalcitrants disappeared without trace if they committed even the slightest act of disobedience. The country was doomed to total depopulation, economic exhaustion and the ruin of its distinctive culture, created over centuries.

However, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique not only brought ruin to its people, whom the Maoists had turned into their own "guinea pigs." It became a threat to its neighbors and to the entire Southeast Asian region. The clique became the blind tool of Beijing hegemonists nurturing great-power schemes with respect to the countries of Southeast Asia. The clique's aggressive policy with respect to neighboring Vietnam--the country which did so much and made countless sacrifices for the sake of Kampuchea's independence and liberation from the imperialist oppressors--showed where this leads. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, the Kampuchean people have made an invaluable contribution by overthrowing the treacherous, corrupt clique, to the cause of strengthening the national independence of the neighboring countries and to the cause of peace and security in this important region of Asia. The grave ordeals which befell the Kampuchean people have shown the whole world the actual fruits of Maoism, which the Beijing leaders are attempting so assiduously to impose on other countries.

There is therefore nothing surprising in the fact that literally the entire Kampuchean people rose up against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. They rose in rebellion to avert their death as a nation. The people's hatred for the pro-Beijing clique was shown in the fact that it took only a comparatively short time for the regime that the clique had created to topple, since it had no roots among the people. It is characteristic that all strata of the Kampuchean population participated in setting up the KNUFNS, insofar as it put forward tasks relating to the whole nation [obshchenatsionaluyy] and consonant with the wishes of all patriots who set themselves the task of saving a nation facing ruin. Nor is it possible to ignore the fact that the insurrection against the bloody clique flared up simultaneously in all regions of the country. Beijing's attempt to save its wards by evacuating them aboard a Chinese aircraft is extremely significant. The patrons of the antipopular clique have cast aside their masks, and no one will save them from condemnation by the world public.

The action program adopted and published by the KNUFNS and now being implemented by the People's Revolutionary Council is aimed primarily at restoring freedoms, democracy and civil rights to the Kampuchean people, which were flouted by the clique. All organs of repression created by the now overthrown clique are being eliminated and the people are returning to their native localities according to their own wishes--in short, the life of the independent sovereign state is returning to normal. Kampuchea is becoming a country in which a people's democratic system prevails and is being transformed into a peaceful, independent, neutral, nonaligned state proceeding toward socialism, as the KNUFNS declaration proclaims. Regarding its neighbors it will implement a policy of peace, friendship and peaceful coexistence. The border conflict with Vietnam is being ended. The victory of the Kampuchean people is, without any exaggeration, a great success for all the peace-loving forces of the Southeast Asian countries, which desire to build their relations on the basis of cooperation and neighborliness.

And it is only the imperialist circles and their accomplices in Asia that are shedding bitter tears over the antipopular clique that has been expelled from Kampuchea. Although the clique's brutal acts have in the past been described in quite highly-colored terms in the bourgeois press, nevertheless, now that history has buried the clique that same press--andothers too--has rushed to defend the overthrown regime and is showering slander on Vietnam--a people whom they themselves are preventing from engaging wholly in peaceful affairs. But this is the normal hypocrisy of imperialists....

The Soviet public, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his conversation with U.S. journalists, support the Kampuchean people's just struggle under the leadership of the KNUFNS. The Soviet Union also supports the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, that is, the government backed by the broadest sections of the population.

PRC Policy Against People's Interests

OW120103Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 10 Jan 79 OW

[Uralskiy commentary: "Not in the Interests of the Chinese People"]

[Excerpts] The development of the situation in Indochina shows more and more clearly that Peking's leaders are going against the Chinese people's immediate interests in (?creating tensions in the border region) and dragging the Chinese people into a dangerous venture. At least three things seriously threaten the Chinese people's interests.

First, the leaders in Peking have all along supported the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, now overthrown by the Kampuchean people. This brutal regime earned worldwide notoriety not only because it had committed unprecedented acts of terror but also because it had embarked on a course of openly provoking widespread armed conflicts in Southeast Asia. It regarded such conflicts as the only way to maintain its political power. The leaders in Peking (?encouraged the Kampuchean regime) to take this road, directing their aggressive intentions toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and have created tensions in areas near the Chinese border.

(?Second), the uprising led by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (?has spread) throughout the country. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime has collapsed completely. Needless to say, this means the bankruptcy of Peking's policy [words indistinct]. To save face under the circumstances, the Peking leaders have taken the most dangerous action [words indistinct].

And the third circumstance causes the greatest uneasiness in the complicated situation. As we all know, for a long time the leaders in Peking have carried on a provocative campaign against Vietnam. The campaign started with false allegations about persecution of Chinese residents in Vietnam and has now developed into military provocations on the Vietnamese border and extensive military preparations. According to Western reporters who have been to southern China, there are concentrations of troops and military supplies and equipment [words indistinct].

What makes people worry is whether this is an uncontrollable development of events caused by the Chinese leaders' mistakes, or a situation deliberately created by Chinese leaders to threaten peace in Asia. An objective analysis of recent events leads to the conclusion: The Chinese leaders have intentionally chosen a policy to aggravate the danger of military conflicts in Asia.

Solidarity Committee's Message to KNUFNS

LD101620Y Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--The Soviet people true to the principles of internationalism and invariably siding with the righteous cause of the Kampuchean people are sharing the joy of the great victory, of which all real friends of Kampuchea the world over are rightfully proud, says the message of greetings addressed by the Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee to the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.

The message stressed that the righteous cause of the Kampuchean people, its revolutionary patriotic forces, who rose under the banner of the National United Front for National Salvation to struggle against the antinational reactionary regime, has been crowned with success.

The somber times of monstrous crimes and the bloody orgy of the criminal clique, which instilled on the Kampuchean soil the Maoist theories of political system, have become a thing of the past.

From now on, bright prospects for the construction of truly peaceful, free, independent, progressive and thriving homeland have opened to the Kampuchean people the message points out.

Media Approval of Developments

LD121255Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Excerpt] TASS--"The Soviet Union has without delay proclaimed its solidarity with Kampuchea's new government," the New York TIMES writes. The Soviet leader stressed that the USSR supports the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council--that is, the government backed by the broadest strata of the population. The Soviet Union declared, UPI points out, that it will continue to develop and strengthen traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and support the Kampuchean people in building a peaceful, independent, democratic, nonalined Kampuchea traveling the path to socialism.

The Soviet leader, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, noted that Chinese propaganda is now clamoring about Vietnamese interference in Kampuchea's affairs. This is a blatant attempt to distort the actual state of affairs. The Kampuchean people rose in struggle against a tyranny imposed from outside.

L.I. Brezhnev proclaimed the Soviet Union's total support for the KNUFNS, Italy's L'UNITA writes. The Soviet leader rebuffed the attempts by Chinese propaganda to distort the actual state of affairs in Kampuchea. He declared that this is one instance of the anti-Vietnamese chauvinist trend of the present Chinese leadership's policy which, as is well known, is also organizing provocations against Vietnam on a number of other issues.

U.S. Accounts of Past Atrocities

LD122000Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

["Bloody Atrocities of the Criminal Clique"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 12, TASS--The material and photographs published in the American press as well as eyewitness acounts convincingly confirm that the criminal clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary toppled by the people had transformed Kampuchea into a testing ground for barbaric experiments on people in full correspondence with the spirit and letter of the Chinese "Cultural Revolution".

New York TIMES columnist J. Reston writes that the Pol Pot regime methodically murdered scores of thousands of people in order to liquidate whole population groups. The author admits that the U.S. administration conducting an exaggerated campaign around "human rights violations" in other countries had in effect turned a blind eye on the "terrifying human tragedy in Kampuchea".

The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL describes the mass forced re-settlement of urban inhabitants in rural areas through the so-called "roads of death". In Kampuchea, the newspaper notes, there are practically no children below the age of three since most newly-borns died because the semi-starved mothers had nothing to feed them with.

According to New York POST, Pol Pot's underlings sadistically destroyed or starved to death millions of people. The newspaper stresses that Pol Pot was a puppet of China from which his regime obtained all the necessary instruments of torture. The policy pursued by this pro-Chinese regime, writes news analyst C. Rowen became the worst manifestation of tyranny in our time.

This is also confirmed by documents presented last year to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. The documents stated: Equality before the law does not exist in Kampuchea. Arrests, placing people in custody, and executions were frequently carried out at the whim of local officials. Any charge or condemnation proceeding from a member of the ruling party can cause arrest or even execution. The accused have no right to invite witnesses or submit appeals. Eyewitnesses recount that many of those executed were not even aware of the substance of the charges against them.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1956 GMT on 11 January reports: Numerous stories and reports published in the American press bear evidence of the monstrous crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which were practically nothing else but the Chinese "Cultural Revolution" in action in other country's territory.

[The Kampuchean people, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes editorially, cannot but arouse sympathy of the whole world. In the course of recent years, it went through unbelievable sufferings. The genocide policy of the authorities against their country's people, the WALL STREET JOURNAL points out, can be compared only with mass extermination in Nazi Germany.

[The New York TIMES quotes a refugee as saying that once a 10-year girl was stabbed to death by guards only for leaving a barrack in the evening without permission in order to go to see her parents, who lived nearby.

[Concentration camps were set up all over the country, where prisoners were subjected to most brutal tortures, writes the READERS DIGEST magazine. Prisoners, who were still alive but weak as a result of hunger and tortures, were buried by means of bulldozers to clear the place for a new batch of people. The stories by refugees, the magazine writes in conclusion, irrefutably testify that the Kampuchean people was a victim of monstrous campaign of terror and violence.]

CAMBODIA TO PARTICIPATE IN MEKONG COMMITTEE SESSION

LD130612Y Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, January 13, TASS--The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council has officially announced that a delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will take part in the session of the committee for the use of the resources of the lower reaches of the Mekong River scheduled to be held in Hanoi on January 17. The committee includes Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. During the years of the rule in Phnom Penh of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, Kampuchea was the only country in the lower reaches of the Mekong which did not participate in that regional organizations.

VIETNAM ISSUES PROTEST TO PRC ON BORDER INCIDENTS

LD141220Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 14, TASS--The Chinese authorities are incessantly continuing their provocations on the border with Vietnam and building up tension.

According to a report of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, an armed detachment of Chinese soldiers violated the border in the morning yesterday, crossed into Vietnam's territory in one of the areas of Mongkai District in Quang Ninh Province, killed one and injured two Vietnamese.

On the same day, the Chinese provocateurs opened from their side of the border automatic rifle fire on the Vietnamese territory heavily injuring four citizens of Vietnam. The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY stresses that the Chinese side has for three days in a row been keeping that area under permanent fire.

Hanoi, January 14, TASS--In connection with incessant Chinese armed provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and invasion of Vietnam's border areas by Chinese servicemen, the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam addressed a note to a representative of the PRC Embassy in Hanoi stressing that these actions by the Chinese authorities are a reflection of their designs spearheaded against the Vietnamese people.

Facts, the note stresses, completely refute the slanderous fabrications by Beijing [Peking] blaming Vientam for the events taking place on the border between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam condemns continuing criminal actions of the Chinese authorities and resolutely demands that they immediately end their encroachments upon the territorial integrity and security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese side shall bear full responsibility for the consequences of its crimes.

USSR, VIETNAM SIGN PROTOCOL ON 1979 TRADE

LD130040Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In Hanoi, a protocol has been signed on trade exchange and payments for 1979, as has an agreement on the additional supply of Soviet goods to Vietnam in the current year. The Soviet Union will supply Vietnam with machinery, petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, cotton and other goods. The Vietnamese side will supply the USSR with bananas, pineapples, light industrial products and decorative handicraft wares.

USSR HELPS SRV DEVELOP CIVIL AVIATION

OW150037Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 13 Jan 79 OW

[Text] The Soviet Union has given Vietnam an IR-18 passenger aircraft, that arrived in Hanoi on 13 January. In the coming days, the aircraft will be put into service by the domestic airlines.

The Soviet Union has assisted Vietnam in establishing and developing its civil aviation, supplying machines and training cadres.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROEL INTERVIEWED ON USSR-MEXICAN RELATIONS

LD1400377 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, January 13, TASS--TASS correspondents Ruslan Knyazev and Vladimir Shekhovtsov report:

Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roel Garcia highly assessed Mexico's present relations with the Soviet Union and said his country is interested in further developing them.

In connection with the fact that the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet deposited with the Mexican Government the instruments of ratification of Additional Protocol 2 to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty), the TASS correspondents asked the Mexican foreign minister what he thinks about the significance of this event.

We are well aware of the importance of the fact that the Soviet Union signed and ratified Additional Protocol 2 to the Tlatelolco Treaty, the minister said. As is known, this treaty is aimed at establishing a nuclear-free zone in Latin America. This is a long cherished dream of our country. It was Mexico that took the initiative in this issue. It is very important for us to know that the protocol was signed by the Soviet Union at a Kremlin ceremony in the presence of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the president of Mexico Jose Lopes Portillo.

We think, the minister went on, that conflicts between states should be settled peacefully. We consider disarmament one of the most important problems in the present day world. The stockpiling of nuclear and conventional arms is absolutely senseless and it can only lead to a world catastrophe.

Your people know the horrors of war, from their own experience, S. Roel said. More than 20 million Soviet people lost their lives in the struggle against fascism. Mexico also knows well what war is like. It is very interested in stronger peace and is ready to help the efforts of other countries towards this end.

Answering a question concerning the present state and prospects of Soviet-Mexican relations, the minister stressed that the two countries have a long tradition of friendship. Last year's visit to the Soviet Union by President Jose Lopes Portillo further strengthened this friendship. Important results were achieved during his talks. Relations between our two countries, S. Roel said in conclusion, are very good and we want to make them still better.

BRIEFS

CIA 'MISSIONARIES'--Caracas, Jan 12, TASS--The CIA, through so-called "missionaries", penetrates Venezuela and unimpededly engages in prospecting for natural resources in the country's remote areas, and exercises an adverse influence on native tribes, writes the newspaper EL MUNDO. U.S. "missionaries" are at work in 37 ethnic tribes scattered all over the country's territory. They are CIA agents which had been specially trained to stupefy local residents. Many of them speak the languages of American Indians, know well their life-style, customs and ways, the newspaper points out. Assimilating with the native population, the CIA agents use them for prospecting for natural resources. They refer the obtained data to the USA. The Catholic missionaries virtually turn the natives into their slaves, making them work free of charge. The "missionaries" tear 8-9-year-old children away from their families and use them as unpaid domestics. They compel the American Indians to sell their 15-20 year old daughters who are then turned into maids-concubines. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD]

ZIMYANIN RELAYS BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO CULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD151108Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] An all-union conference of cultural workers opened in Moscow today. The participants are employees of cultural and educational establishments as well as party, trade union and Komsomol activists. The improvement of cultural facilities for rural workers is on the agenda.

Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read the greetings which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed to those participating in the conference. The greetings say:

Dear comrades, I cordially greet those taking part in the all-union conference of cultural employees. Your conference is taking place at a time when the Soviet people are in a high political and labor upsurge--the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections which were engendered by the November CPSU Central Committee decisions.

Last year, our country achieved great successes in all spheres of communist construction and not a little creditfor this goes to the staff involved in culture and art.

Socialism has given the working people broad access to spiritual values. More than 135,000 cultural establishments, 350,000 libraries, 153,000 cinemas, 1,300 museums and 580 theaters are presently operating in the USSR.

Popular artistic creativity and a great interest in books and art have become inherent and characteristic of the socialist way of life. This is the result of the constant concern shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the development of socialist culture, whose role is constantly being enhanced in the conditions of advanced socialism. This creativity exerts ever-increasing influence on the promotion of a well-rounded personality and on society's social and scientific-technical progress.

The implementation of the program for the economic and social development of the rural areas, which was put forward by the July CPSU Central Committee plenum, demands a considerable increase in the cultural and technical standards among the workers on fields and farms and a further improvement in ideological and educational work.

Comrade Brezhnev's greetings note that a great contribution is being made to finding solutions to these tasks by rural cultural and educational establishments which are active conductors of party policy. Houses of culture, clubs, libraries and museums are important centers of the Soviet countryside's spiritual life. They contribute greatly to the education of the working people in ideology and politics, labor, morals and esthetics as well as in the organization of their leisure time. People active in the field of art are rendering considerable assistance in this respect. The party highly values the noble work of the cultural staff.

The participants in this conference have a good opportunity to discuss in detail the current problems of further developing culture in rural areas, to publicize the best experiences in this and to outline ways of raising the efficiency of all the work involved in satisfying the cultural demands of rural workers. It is important to constantly show initiative and a creative approach to the organization of mass political, cultural and educational work in rural areas, to show concern for the training and consolidation of cadres, and to improve the material basis of cultural and educational establishments.

I am sure that your conference will contribute to the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to the creation of high ideological and moral qualities in the Soviet people.

Demichev Addresses Conference

LD151234Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] An all-union conference of cultural workers opened in Moscow today. The enhancement of the role played by cultural-educational establishments in solving socioeconomic tasks and improving cultural services for the rural population is under discussion.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the conference were welcomed with tumultuous and prolonged applause. The greetings were read by Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, delivered a report.

After noting the deep socioeconomic changes that have taken place in the modern Soviet village, the rapporteur cited impressive facts about the growth of its cultural potential. The increased significance of culture in communist construction has been reflected in the USSR Constitution. The concern of all the people for the development of leading culture has been expressed in the fundamental law with such fullness for the first time.

The many functions now performed by cultural establishments and the significant expansion of the sphere of their activities constitute an important feature of these establishments. The role of cultural-educational establishments in implementing the most important political campaigns is growing. They carried out much work during the progress of the nationwide discussion on the draft of the new USSR Constitution. Cultural establishments currently render active assistance in carrying out the election campaign.

The mass development of amateur arts is one of the characteristics of the Soviet way of life--a feature that embodies Lenin's idea [mysl] that art belongs to the peoples, Comrade Demichev said. More than 25 million people are now taking part in this movement. As the rapporteur has stated, the second All-Union Amateur Arts Festival will take place in 1980-1982. The end of the festival has been timed to coincide with celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR.

In conclusion, Comrade Demichev expressed confidence that workers of Soviet culture and art and the artistic intelligensia would implement the instructions of the Leninist party--set out in Comrade Brezhnev's greetings--would fulfill its honorable duty to the party and the people with credit and would do all that is necessary to insure a new upsurge of culture in the Soviet countryside.

EIGHTEEN MILLION WORKERS TO RECEIVE WAGE INCREASE

LD130024Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 12, TASS--A new wage increase will be made in the USSR this year. It will apply to 18 million workers and employees in social and cultural spheres, in the sphere of service, in management bodies, in scientific and design organizations, Vladimir Lomonosov, the chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Social Matters, told a TASS correspondent.

The increase of wages of workers in non-productive branches is the major undertaking of the social programme of the five-year plan period (1976-1980). The state allocated for it over seven billion roubles. In the past years of the five-year period, wages of 13 million people in northern and eastern districts were already increased.

Wages of workers in the productive sphere is constantly growing. The wage increase was made, specifically, in the metallurgical industry. Wage increase was given to mechanisers in agriculture. In the coal industry, wage increase was accompanied by the cutting of working time. The 30-hour working week was introduced, for instance, for people working underground.

The average monthly wages in the USSR in 1979 will increase to 163 roubles for workers and employees, to 116 roubles for collective farmers (the corresponding figures in 1975 were, respectively, 145.8 and 92).

The growth of living standards of the people is achieved on the basis of the dynamic development of production and increase of its effectivity, Vladimir Lomonosov said. The new year is the last but one year in the five-year period and we can say with confidence that the social programme advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress is being successfully implemented.

Payments from the public consumption fund increased considerably. They will amount now to 110 billion roubles, while they amounted to 90 billion roubles at the beginning of the five-year period. They are used to provide free medical aid and education, to improve social maintenance and social insurance. Thus, pensions to collective farmers were increased on an average by 17 per cent. Higher pension limits were established for workers in the heavy industry (140-160 roubles).

Since the beginning of the year, additional benefits were introduced for participants in the Great Patriotic War and for persons disabled in the war.

TURKMEN KGB CHAIRMAN, OTHER OFFICIALS APPOINTED

LD151219 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 22 December 1978 publishes on page 1 an Uzbek Supreme Soviet resolution dated 21 December appointing Nazir Radzhabovich Radzhabov as Uzbek minister of rural construction. On page 4 it carries a report that the Uzbek Supreme Soviet has released Khakim Mukhitdinovich Nasyrov from his duties as Uzbek minister of rural construction in connection with a transfer to other work.

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 30 December 1978 publishes on page 1 Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees appointing Rashid Ashuraliyev as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, and Khushvakt Radzhabovich Kuybakarov as Uzbek minister of procurement. The same paper reports on page 4 that Salidzhan Mamarasulov has been released by the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium from his duties as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 5 January 1979 frontpages Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 4 January appointing Bibi Palvanova as Turkmen minister of higher and secondary specialized education, releasing her from her duties as Turkmen minister of public education; appointing Meredgul Aliyeva as Turkmen minister of education; and appointing Aleksey Sergeyevich Boyko as chairman of the Turkmen KGB. The newspaper also publishes on page 4 a TURKMENINFORM report that the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Yakov Pavlovich Kiselev from his duties as chairman of the Turkmen KGB in connection with his transfer to other work.

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 21 December 1978 carries on page 4 a news report on the release of Kamchibek Dzhumanaliyev from the duties of Kirgiz minister of municipal services in connection with his transfer to other work.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION TEAM

LD111145Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to all those who took part in the construction of the mine named after the 60th anniversary of the Leninist Komsomol belonging to the Gukovugol Production Association under the USSR Ministry for the Coal Industry. The greetings message reads:

I cordially congratulate you on a great labor victory: The successful completion of the construction of a major, highly mechanized complex for mining and processing anthracite coal. The commissioning of the mine and enrichment factory, with an annual capacity of 3 million tons of coal, is a weighty contribution to the building up of our fuel energy resources and will make it possible to more fully satisfy the demands of power engineering and the fuel requirements of the population of the European part of the country.

This victory embodies the selfless labor and creative initiative of construction workers, installation and operating workers, and their practical cooperation with scientists, planners and designers. A great deal of fruitful work was carried out by economic chiefs, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations to improve the effectiveness of socialist competition, the rational use of mine construction equipment and the strict observance of production and labor discipline.

It is important to note that in the construction of the complex, for the first time in the history of mine construction, bold engineering ideas were used and construction and installation work was carried out according to a single, combined timetable. This made it possible to complete construction of the basic sections in half the usual time and to considerably reduce the time required to commission the project.

I express the firm conviction, the greetings state, that the experience you have accumulated will be widely propagated among all mine construction and coal mining collectives, giving improved efficiency of capital investment and an accelerated increase in the capacities of underground and opencast mines and enrichment factories in accordance with the decisions of the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. I am sure, also, that the miners will give an example of how the commissioned complex can be most rapidly brought up to its planned capacities and will successfully fulfil their plans and socialist pledges for the fourth year of the 5-year plan. I wish you, dear comrades, new labor victories for the good of our homeland.

BRIEFS

ANADYR RADIO CENTER--It has been reported from Anadyr that the okrug radio center has been put into operation there. Latest national and imported equipment has been installed in its studio. Trial broadcasts have shown that it insures high-quality radio broadcasts, which are conducted today from Anadyr in three languages--Russian, Chukchi and Eskimo. The okrug radio can be heard today in the most remote areas of the tundra. Television viewing has also been made available to residents in the north. The okrug publishes eight newspapers, including the okrug paper which is published in the Russian and Chukchi languages. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 11 Jan 79 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

BREZHNEV CALLS FOR BETTER AGRICULTURAL RESULTS IN MOLDAVIA

LD121952Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] During a stop today in the Moldavian SSR on his way to Bulgaria, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; Ilyashenko, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Grossu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other leading republic officials.

Comrade Bodyul reported on the work of party and soviet organizations and on what is being done in the republic to further build economic potential, develop science and culture and raise the well-being of the working people. He noted that the rayon and town party conferences, which ended a few days ago, were marked by a spirit of great activity and businesslike efficiency. Specific tasks for the implementation of the decisions of the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum were discussed. The election campaign for the USSR Supreme Soviet is proceeding in a great atmosphere. The working people of the republic, Comrade Bodyul said, are naming Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as their first candidate. [Words indistinct] they express gratitude to the Leninist party and its Central Committee for its tireless activity for the sake of lasting peace and for the enormous concern displayed in our country for the welfare of the Soviet man.

Comrade Brezhnev conveyed heartfelt greetings to the working people of Moldavia from the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and wished them successes in the work which they are performing in resolving the tasks set by the party.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted the republic's successes in the development of grain crops production: Last year you made a worthy contribution to the record harvest gathered in our country. While giving credit for your successes, I cannot overlook several shortcomings. They occur in your case both in animal husbandry and in fruit and sunflower cultivation. It is understood by everyone, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continued, that one cannot be complacent over a position in which the plan is fulfilled in some areas and not in others. The plan must be law in both industry and agriculture. Only on this condition can we count on raising the efficiency of public production. It is clear that, if Moldavia fails to meet the plan for meat production, this is felt not only in Moldavia, but in other areas of the country.

I am raising these matters, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, not to criticize the leaders of the republic, but so that the republic may achieve real advances in those sectors which are lagging behind, namely, livestock-breeding and the production of sunflower seeds and grapes. All these sectors need to be raised to the level laid down by the 5-year plan.

You have created fine inter-kolkhoz associations. There is no disputing that they are necessary. But it is necessary to act so that they promote the development of the republic's entire agriculture and not only individual crops. You do have the opportunities for this.

As far as I know, great attention is being paid in the republic to improving the everyday life of the working people. This is a very important matter and one must not spare efforts to satisfy the requirements of the working people.

Comrades Brezhnev and Chernenko expressed confidence that the republic will cope with the tasks that have been set, and wished the leaders and working people of Moldavia a good and successful 1979.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 15 JAN

LD160644 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 15 January reports that in Kemerovskaya Oblast all the sowing and soil cultivating equipment has been overhauled. Seventy percent of the tractor pool has been readied.

At 0305 GMT the radio reports that in Krasnodarskiy Kray 89 percent of the vehicle and tractor pool is ready. Sugar beet, sunflower, rice, corn and other seeds have been laid in for the spring sowing area of some 2 million hectares.

At 1100 GMT the station reports that in the RSFSR winter liming of soil has been completed on more than 500,000 hectares, which is one-third of the plan. In the federation, 47 million tons of fertilizer have been supplied.

TASS CITES AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE PROGRESS

LD152230Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 15 Jan 79 ID

["Economy: Development of Russian Non-Chernozem Zone"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 January--TASS correspondent Vladimir Leonidov writes:

The enormous resources allocated for the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation have begun to yield results.

The Non-Chernozem Zone comprises an area 2,000 km from the west to the east of the republic and almost the same distance from north to south. Valentin Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, has said, for instance, that in the Moslovskaya Oblast (it is part of the zone) an average of 28 quintals of grain per hectare was gathered in last year. The gross yield was almost double this amount at leading farms. But until recently, the average grain yield in the oblast was only from 10 to 11 quintals.

The production of potatoes and vegetables and the productivity of animal husbandry has increased. This progress is also characteristic of other territories of the Non-Chernozem Zone, which comprises 29 oblasts and autonomous republics of Russia.

Thus, practice shows the correctness of the course, taken almost 5 years ago, designed to transform this huge region where about 60 million people live, Valentin Mesyats notes.

The minister recalled that in this 5-year period alone (1976-1980), R35 billion are being invested in the region's economy. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes will receive 120 million tons of mineral fertilizers, 380,000 tractors, 94,000 grain combine harvesters and 230,000 motor vehicles.

But integrated land improvement is the decisive condition for transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone into a zone of stability, guaranteed harvests and a high standard of animal husbandry, the minister noted. In the 5-year period, 2.5 million hectares of drained and irrigated land has to be handed over for use. By 1990 virtually all the land in the zone will have been improved.

By the end of the century, the project of developing the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone will have been carried out and the area will have increased the production of agricultural produce by 2.5 times.